THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,579—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10507	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PARSIA	8000	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	10 0	.....	...
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 841
To London by Steamer	Rs. 529 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Markgraf	3690	Ihle	6th March 1912.
a Somali	2655	Kasch	16th March 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Mallow Street, 5th February, 1912.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	6529	.....	.....	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	.....	13 Mar	.....
City of Calcutta	7312	.....	26 Feb.	20 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	.....	.....	.....	30 "
City of Sparta	5412	27 Feb.	.....	6 Apl	.....
City of Birmingham	7600	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apell.	2 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	5415	25 May	16 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	14 "	9 "	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7809	18 "	11 "	31 July	.....
City of Corinth	5447	27 "	21 "	16 Aug.	.....
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	29 "	12 "	3 Sept.	.....
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	.....
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	.....
City of Sparta	5415	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	.....
City of Calcutta	7630	29 "	21 "	11 "	.....

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7312	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	26 "	Naples..... 4 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5447	3 Oct.	.....	29 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5341	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	.....	30 "	Naples.. 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 "	.....	13 Dec.
City of Benares	6975	30 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	576	921	420	648
To London via Marseilles	653	1,021	480	669
" Liverpool	805	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is claimed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by S. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 9 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	29th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	1st Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	4th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 29th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Sunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 29th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th February, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3990	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. 1912
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3379	E. Soberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Gobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. 1912
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,038*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 834	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
China	6017	P. Pavisich	8th Mar. 1912

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Anna 4 per do. "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand"
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousands.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives sums for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122·8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view : Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

IN GOLF BALLS

SPHERICITY AND BALANCE.

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.

The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.

DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

Standard Size (Floating)	Red Spot
Small Size Junior	Green Spot
Small Size Heavy Junior	Black Spot
Bramble or Stud Registered Pattern	

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY Depot : 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS Depot : 188c, Mount Rd.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic] Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES Provision Stores supplied by order only.

MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE. RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by xperienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 5 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited superscribed "Tenders for Special Oils" for the supply of:—

1,500 Gallons of Cylinder Oil.
3,500 Gallons of Crank Chamber Oil.
500 Gallons of Dynamo Oil.

for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st July 1912.

The oil to be supplied shall be in accordance with specification shown in tender.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North Western Railway, Naulakhi, Lahore, by 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1912, at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

3. Form of tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remitted with application for tender.

4. If tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must, at the time of tendering, give the names of the manufacturers of the oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

5. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of tenderer should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1912.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or Currency Notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges and with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Special Oils") will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, Dated 21st February 1912.

GRAND LODGE A. S. F. I.

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd MARCH, at 6-15 p. m., to instal The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. BEAMAN, as Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. Master Masons of all recognised Constitutions are eligible to attend.

Applications for seats at the Banquet (fee Rs. 6), should be made to the Undersigned, not later than Wednesday, the 28th instant.

ARTHUR W. WISE,
G. Secretary, A. S. F. I.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of an ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR to this Association, who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the work of the Association. Candidates should apply by letter only, stating qualifications, experience and salary expected.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 21st February, 1912.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE.

5 COILS of 6" and 2 Coils of 7" circumference 2nd hand WIRE ROPE approximate total length 12,000 feet, are available for sale. The Rope is in long lengths and would be suitable for cables. Can be inspected in Lahore Stores Yard. Reasonable offers considered.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.
Lahore, Dated 9th February, 1912.

FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC PUMPING PLANT.

ONE second hand set consisting of Babcock and Wilcox boiler with self-contained stock, Engine, Generator, Motor, Pump and necessary switch gear, all been in use a few years and some parts are damaged but can be repaired. Another consisting of only Engine, Generator, Motor and necessary switch gear, hardly used and in good condition except slight damages which can be repaired. Both sets are designed for a voltage of 1,000 Volts. Reasonable offers considered.

2. If any purchaser requires the Pump, &c., to be repaired and completed before delivery, arrangement can be made to have this done after terms are fixed. For further particulars apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.
Lahore, Dated 9th February, 1912.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Sations are given below:—

DOWN. MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		UP. PUNJAB MAIL.	
Madras	Dep. 15- 0	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
Arkonam	„ 17- 0	Jhansi	„ 15-48
Guntakal	„ 3-15	Itarsi	„ 23-15
Raichur	„ 7- 0	Manmad	Arr 7-29
Wadi	„ 9-15	**MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.**	
Hotgi	„ 12-46	Manmad	Dep. 8-45
Dhond	„ 17-47	Dhond	„ 15-12
Manmad	Arr. 23-35	Hotgi	„ 19-41
PUNJAB MAIL.		Wadi	„ 23-17
Manmad	Dep. 0-25	Raichur	„ 2-30
Rarsi	„ 8-40	Guntakal	„ 6-13
Jhansi	„ 16- 3	Arkonam	„ 16-20
Delhi	Arr. 23- 0	Madras	Arr. 18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

* From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay	Dep. 19-15	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
Mamnad	„ 0-25	Mutra	„ 10-29
Bhusaval	„ 3-25	Agra Cantt.	„ 11-33
Khandwa	„ 5-37	Lucknow	„ 9-30
Itara	„ 8-40	Cawnpore	„ 10-55
Bhopal	„ 10-48	Jhansi	„ 15-48
Bina	„ 13-20	Bina	„ 18-36
Jhansi	„ 16- 3	Bhopal	„ 21-13
Cawnpore	Arr. 20-29	Itarsi	„ 23-15
Lucknow	„ 22- 0	Khandwa	„ 2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep. 19-47	Bhusaval	„ 4-23
Muttra	„ 20-44	Manmad	„ 7-41
Delhi	Arr. 23- 0	Bombay	Arr. 12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st of March, 1912, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System, will be ALTERED. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1912.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from Firms in India for the construction of two hundred IRON COVERED GOODS WAGONS (5' 6" gauge) for the above Railway during 1912-13. The wagons tendered for must be of the Outh and Rohilkhand State Railway standard or of the Sheffield Twinborrow type.

The Contractors will have to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of the wagons except:—

Wheels and axles,
Axle boxes,
Bearing Springs,
Screw couplings,
Vacuum Brake Gear,
Baffers and Springs,
and Draw bars and Springs.

These articles will be supplied by the Railway and are expected to arrive in India about 1st October 1912.

Delivery of complete wagons must commence not later than two months after receipt of the above materials, and must be continued at the rate of not less than 50 complete vehicles per month.

Copies of Drawings and specifications and of tender forms will be supplied on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow. Applications should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 10) which will be returned on receipt of BONA FIDE Tenders, but not otherwise.

Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers marked on the outside "Tender for Covered Goods Wagons for the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway" should be addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Calcutta, and will be received by him up to noon of the 12th March, 1912.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tenders.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.
CALCUTTA, the 23rd February, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients, Messrs. VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DASHOLKAR and DINANATH R. WAGLE have purchased the undermentioned property from Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver in Suit No. 44 of 1909. Any person having any claim or interest in or upon the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within a week from the date hereof.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Boghet situated at Dadar, Lower-Mahim, within the island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 4, New No. 3445, Old Survey No. —, and New Survey No. 1464, containing by admeasurement 5,798 1-2 Square Yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and Rezistered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2193-95 Street No. 657-59 and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, in the name of Daniel Francis Murzello and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by the cart of Moroba Bhimji on or towards the West and North parsly by the cart of Rambhao Bhenda and partly by the cart of and beyond that by the Portuguese Church Road and on or towards the South by the cart of S. D'Almeida.—Dated this 26th day of February 1912.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHUNAM KILN WITH MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th February 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri near the kerosine oil tanks, in the Chunam Kiln belonging to the estate of Haji Cassum Noor Mahomed, deceased.

A lot of ready chunam, stones, Porebunder stone pieces, coal, acid, cart and ladders etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY 3rd MARCH.

On SUNDAY the 3rd March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon opposite P. & O. Co. Dockyard, and behind the Gloria Church next to Post Trust Workshop, in the compound of B.I.S.N. Dockyard No. 2 bungalow, the very valuable and artistic seasen wood furniture by Robert, Winbridge and Lazarus, made on the owner's special design such as large telescopic, dining table, neat large sideboard, elegant Robert-made drawing-room suite lined silk, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano, mahogany drawing-room suit in 10 pieces, new designed bedstead, clothes and gown presser, elegant season wood, mirror-door almyrah, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables fire and burglar proof Chubb's large safe on stand, ornamental cabinets, barometer clock with bronze figures old Chinaware, travelling chest of Elkington's spoons, forks, tea set, etc. carved half-doors, thermos flask, rich table ornaments, chest-of-drawers, bevelled mirror velvet lined gun cupboard, pictures, elegant-made dresser, ivory chessmen violin in case, revolving top office-table, full plate camera, silk tapestry, curtains, typewriter, marble clock showing dates, months and phases of moon, large ice-box, China matting and linolinm, large iron stove with chimney and boiler, Bussorah fowls, bicycle, horse action saddle, garden flowerpots, etc., the property of William Garrick Esq., M. I. M. A. of the B. I. S. N. Co. Dockyard.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th February, 1912.

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IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

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TWO POPULAR COMEDIANS.
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AND OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Kamatipura 15th Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Warsinang Wagoo and Maruti Nago, the owners Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers will, on SATURDAY the 2nd day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property of the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 15th Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4716, 4717 and New No. 11114, 11115; Old Survey No. 4246, 4247 and New Survey No. 6467 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 2178 and Street No. 35 and bounded as follows, i.e:—On or towards the North by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 15th Lane; on or towards the East by the house of Alapa Syana and on or towards the West by the ground of Bora Hyderalli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Owners at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1912.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
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CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hammam Street, Fort.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '50 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

LAWS OF THIS LAW.—A Selection of Law Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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BONA-FIDE SALE,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell off by Public Auction without reserve, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), in Medows Street, Fort, opposite Treacher's, and next to King & Co., valuable and handsome black and teak polished furniture, such as sliding door glass cupboards, glass show cases, large and small chival glasses, rich tapestry and velvet lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cushion and cane Curzon chairs, easy and low chairs, arm and armless chairs, cabinets, tapestry and leather lined bed room sofas verrandah benches, almyrahs, hatstands ladies' and gentlemen's writing tables marble and tile topped teapoys and tables, plain and marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror chests-of-drawers, English palmstands, book stands, Chippendale pattern corner cabinet, rich velvet lined large ottoman of 3 tares seats plated ware, glassware, ornaments, flower vases, gas light chandeliers, a large lot of ladies' and gentlemen's hats, English harmonium, phonograph with four dozen and six plates, glass and panel door cabinets, picture frames, assorted medicines, medicine chest, rich table and wall time-pieces, table and hanging lamps, single and double door safes with stands, rare old China big vase, figures, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th February, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at No. 5, Caffe Parade, on Colaba Reclamation, (sea side), and behind the Colaba Railway Station, the very valuable and handsome artistic black and teak household and office furniture, such as drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, English palm stands, mirrored cabinets, writing-table, dining table, dining room chairs, dinner waggon, sideboard, screen, single and double door ward roler and hanging almyrahs, iron cots, with wire mattress, dressing and wash-hand tables, office writing, table, book cases and book stands, hat and umbrella stands, valuable carpets, porcelainware, glassware, etc etc.

The property of E. SEYMOUR LYNN, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor in the landed property at Chowpatti Road, Life Insurance Policies, etc.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Ratonshaw Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustomji Umrigar, and Jamasji Framji Umrigar trading under the name, style and firm of Ruttonji Pestonji Umrigar and Company and on account and at the risk of Surrendra Atmaram Tarkhad, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 2nd day of March, 1912 at 5 p. m. (S.T.) pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th day of April 1911 and made between the said Surrendra Atmaram Turkhad of the one part and the said Ruttonshaw Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustomji Umrigar and Jamasji Framji Umrigar of the other part.

Firstly:—All that the share, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Mortgagor Surrendra Atmaram Turkhad in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chowpatty Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay known as Atmaram Pandurang's house together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 937 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 725, New No. 3277, Old Survey No. 628 and New Survey No. 2-7786 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes bearing Ward No. 2611—20, Street Nos. 45—47 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the West by the property of Tarapurwalla, on or towards the South by the Chowpatty Road, on or towards the North by the Huger Road and on or towards the East partly by the property of Lukhmidas Murarji and partly by the property of Aishabibi, daughter of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy.

Secondly:—All those four several Life Insurance Policies of the Government Security Oriental Life Insurance Company amounting together for the sum of Rs. 10,000 bearing Nos. 89710, 89711, 89712 and No. 91941 where of the first three are dated the 23rd November 1910 and the last is dated the 3rd day of May 1911.

Thirdly:—All the right, title and interest under the legacies bequeathed to the said Mortgagor Surrendra Atmaram Turkhad under the will of his father Atmaram Pandurang Turkhad, deceased dated the 27th day of August 1895.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, aforesaid at their Office in Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 27th February, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 1800 Full Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press, Colaba on account of the Insurance Office concerned:—

About 1,800 full pressed bales of fine stapled cotton slightly damaged by fire and water belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha specially selected and purchased by their own representatives at Broach, Wardha, Hinganghaut, Pulgaon, Dhamangaon, Ellichpore, Amraoti &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of about 414 Bales Full Pressed Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:.

About 357 full pressed bales Sirpur Cotton.
„ 57 „ „ Barsi Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 27th February, 1912.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [26TH FEB. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	20	36,535
B B and C I Railway ...	17	19,779

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 59 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-13d. for 3 months' sight Credits. At one time during the early part of the day 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T. could have been done, but is not now available. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, and Private Bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...142 2-4
Shanghai ,,	...193 1-2
Japan ,,	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 7-8 for Cash and the 1st Settlement, and 95 15-16 for the 2nd Settlement. Fluctuations have occurred during the day, and closing prices are as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95	15 0
1st Settlement ...	,,	95	15 0
2nd Settlement	,,	96	0 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London on Saturday closed 1-16 lower for ready at 26 15-16 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 26 13-16. New York was 1-8 down at 58 1-2. The local market has been steady and we quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs	24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	,,	68 3 0
,, 1st Settlement	,,	68 3 0
,, 2nd ,,	,,	68 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The tone of the local market on opening this morning was again steadier, though changes in the Home markets were slight. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 283 and fine Khamgaon-Akola March Rs. 281-2. Buyers were offering Rs. 256 for fine M. G. Sindh-Punjab March delivery but sellers were not inclined to go on at the rate. At Colaba the tone changed and was decidedly easier, the continued heavy receipts having at last affected the market. Good Broach declined to Rs. 279 and prices are nominally as under. Market irregular.

There has been a moderate demand for high class ready cotton, for which prices remain steady. Lower qualities are in poor demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	286-7	March
Good M G Broach	,,	280	,,
Fine M G Wardha-Hinganghat	,,	259	,,
Fine M G Nagpur	,,	287	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	,,	283	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	280	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,,	269	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	259	,,
Fine M G Bengal	,,	261	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,,	242	,,
Good H. G. Westerns ...	,,	281	April-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...	,,	257	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet, steady
Estimated Sales ...	...	9,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	4,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5'66	5'66	5'67
+03	+02	+02
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5'68	5'68	5'68
+02	+02	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'64	5'62	5'60
+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is easier and there is little doing.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11 6	0 R.T.
April.-May ...	,,	11 5	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is easier. We Quote—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs.	7 8	0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	,,	7 14	6 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 95 p.c. ...	Rs.	55	0 0
Maghi ...	,,	54	0 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	,,	52	0 0
Black Kutni ...	,,	47	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	,,	58	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 11 1 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Easier. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	34	0 0
Forward ...	,,	7	1 6 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote—

Ready. ... ... Rs 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold... ...	... Rs.	43 0 0
Small ...	... Rs.	40 0 0

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 95 p.c.	Rs.	5 3	0 R. T.
,, Delhi A.-M. ...	,,	5 3	3 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	65 x.d.
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

David	407 1-2
Edward Sassoon	200
Kohinoor	727 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,510
New Great Eastern	192 1-2
Standard	1,137 1-2
Southern Maharatta Spg ...	98 3-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	148
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	175
Bombay S N Co Ordy	270
Colaba Land and Mill	1,385
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Railway ...	36
Rajpi-Valley	517 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	21,879 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	11,951 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	8,920 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	359 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	8,492 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	Nil
Groundnuts ...	...	...	8,304 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	5,561 ,,
Atta ...	...	...	19,519 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	...	4,389 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	18,087 ,,
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	25 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	6,168 ,,
Jowar ...	...	...	1,284 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	5,272 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 24th February 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 17th February 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 17. Rs.	Feb. 24. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,10,34,597	1,35,35,758
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	11,15,63,169	11,17,12,195
Post Bills ...	5,819	5,318
Sundries ...	17,36,571	18,03,686
	14,49,40,156	14,77,07,457
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,27,37,389	2,25,68,521
Other authorised Securities	65,509	65,509
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,99,92,843	2,03,86,822
Loans do. do. ...	2,79,84,652	2,67,80,218
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,99,21,291	2,82,82,645
Dead Stock ...	2,26,271	2,26,481
Stamps ...	6,711	6,623
Bullion ...	9,53,433	8,59,546
Balances with other Banks.	14,13,023	9,94,373
Sundries ...	1,34,113	1,26,466
Cash ...	4,15,04,921	4,74,10,248
	14,49,40,156	14,77,07,457

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 26.

FOR LONDON.

Redbridge s—520 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji ; 75 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co ; 245 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 140 bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co ; 100 bales hemp, H Govandji ; 5 cwts bees wax, 52 cwts kajoo kurnels, G Sojpal.

Arabia s—10 casks skins, S M Siddiq ; 66 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co ; 85 bales hemp, F Khoobchand ; 500 tons manganesecre, Schroder Smidt and Co ; 198 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

Arcadia s—31 1-4 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina ; 1,907 cwts myrabollams, P Mathurdas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Redbridge s—4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 8,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 26,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 29 casks skins, Eurico N Stein.

Romanley s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros : 60 cwts deer and buffalo horns, E Mahomed ; 220 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

Wooda s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 3,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 65 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co.

Elsa s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR HULL.

King Edgar s—4,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, 900 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee ; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, 8,820 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, G Jethabhai.

Hartland s—16 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elsa s—2,978 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee ; 3,000 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros.

Wooda s—3,000 cwts mowrasseed, 2,500 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 48 bales hemp, R Muncherjee ; 6,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand.; 685 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 4,000 cwts gram, Volkart Bros ; 1,580 cwts groundnuts, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

Haxley s—500 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co ; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 4,000 cwts gram, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, 12,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, 100 cwts dillseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Rokeley s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Alga s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 1,001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Alga s—15 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 62 cwts oilibanum, Bombay Commercial Agency ; 5,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 5,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 1,970 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Semiramis s—1 bundle carpets, A L S N Co ; 2 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—21 1-4 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, M B Rashdam ; 316 cwts bars, 144 boxes silver, The Chartered Bank of India and China ; 69 cwts sharkfins, A Hoosen and Co ; 37 cwts sharkfins, J Mahomed ; 10 cases opium, P and O Co ; 13 cwts ooplate, 11 cwts byabale, S Dosabhoy ; 22 cwts aloes, 15 cwts kudoo, H Purbhudas and Co ; 19 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

Delta s—1011 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—56 chest opium, S J David and Co; 42 chest opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium, M Gajanand; 5 chests opium, H Ramnarayen; 1 chest opium, D Sassoon and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 16 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Why Suffer ?

HERE'S A REMEDY THAT WILL BANISH RHEUMATISM.

No matter how much pain you are suffering—no matter how long you have suffered—no matter how hopeless you have become, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will bring quick and lasting relief. Applied outwardly it speedily penetrates to the blood vessels—the seat of the ailments—drives away the acids and impurities which cause Rheumatism and restores to you your former health and strength.

Follow the directions faithfully and you'll have every reason to bless the day you tried Little's Oriental Balm.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GIVE IT A TRIAL

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3 to 10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323 LIVERPOOL

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MARRIAGE.

HARWELL—KIRBY—February 14, at St. Frances Church, Dehra Dun, U. P. by the Rev. Father Philip, O. C., Percy Leonard Haswell, Excise Dept. Bom., United Provinces, only son of G. Haswell, Esq., Lancashire, England, to Evelyn May, eldest daughter of A. Kirby, U. P. Police, Surrey, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Conversazione of the Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

The Girls' Friendly Society meeting (H. E. Lady Clarke presiding), Government House, 5 p. m.

Prarthna Samaj Night Schools' Prize-distribution the Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter presiding, Prarthna Mandir, Girgaum, 9 p. m.

Y. M. C. A. annual business meeting, 6-15 p. m. Chamber's dinner to Y. M. C. A. committee, 8 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "In doing business you must bear in mind that credit means confidence."—Sir E. Speyer.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

THE P. and O. Co's. Mail steamer "Macedonia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday the 2nd proximo at 2-39 p.m.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.—H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived in Bombay and is putting up in his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road.

Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.—In connection with the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, a thanks giving meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Association Hall, Wodehouse Road, Sir H. E. E. Procter presiding. Various reports were read and adopted at the meeting. Late in the evening a reception was held at the Byculla branch in honour of Mr. S. E. Hart acting general secretary and was largely attended. The annual public meeting will be held on next Thursday at 9 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Rly. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Viscount Nelson ... Zehle
Overture ...	Rosamunde ... Schubert
Valse ...	The Dollar Princess ... Fall
Selection ...	The Merry Widow ... Lehar
Serenade ...	Cupids Garden ... Eugene
Selection ...	The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss
Two Step ...	Jolie ... Joyce

PROTEST MEETING IN KAMATIPURA.—A meeting of the residents and house-owners of Kamatipura was held on Sunday in the compound of the Telegu Girls' School to consider what steps be taken in regard the incinerator proposed to be placed in Kamatipura. Mr. Shanker Sayana Persha explained the object of the meeting, dwelt on the nuisance likely to arm an Incinerator, and strongly objected to the action of the Bombay Municipality in accumulating the refuse from four wards to wit, B. C. D. and E., in a thickly populated locality like Kamatipura, where a high rate of mortality is prevailing. The following resolution was carried:—"This meeting consisting of the house-owners and residents of Kamatipura strongly objects to and protests against the proposed location of an incinerator, either at Stable Street Kamatipura or Sukladi Street (Old Morgue), as the proposed Incinerator will be an intolerable nuisance and will seriously prejudice the health of the people living at Kamatipura." A Committee was authorised to draw up a protest and communicate the same to the Municipal authorities on behalf of the meeting.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—As announced, the annual general meeting of subscribers was held on Sunday last, the 25th instant, at which a large number of members attended. The Revd. Dr. De Monte was voted to the chair. The report of the Managing Committee alluded to the average strength of membership being maintained and the finances having improved and hoped in a few years to make the Institution entirely self-supporting, a big asset to the Catholic Community of the future. As the old building was demolished and the new one under construction, it was not possible to continue the lectures and debates so successfully inaugurated in the previous years; but, as the new lecture hall has been constructed the Committee hoped to arrange for some interesting lectures to delivered and be bates on current topics be started in the current year. The Report having been adopted and the audited Accounts accepted, alterations to some of the rules were considered and passed. Before the close of the meeting, the Revd. President alluded to the very happy cordial spirit in which the business of the day had been conducted and thanked those, who at some inconvenience to themselves, attended the meeting. He also commented on the prosperous state of the finances of the Institution which spelled success in the near future. With the usual vote of thanks to the President, the meeting terminated.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, FEB. 24.

Yesterday morning, a collision occurred at Viramgam, when the "58-up" passenger train which left Wadhwan at 3 o'clock crashed into a goods train which was being shunted in the yard ; the result was that seven wagons and the engine were derailed, the tender of the engine which is used as a tank wagon, owing to the scarcity of water, telescoped into a bogie brakevan. A woman, named Josoda, had her leg broken, whilst the other passengers escaped with slight injuries, the Viramgam traffic staff allege that the driver, of the "58-up" came in against his signals whereas the engine staff refute this allegation.

Another accident occurred at Messana the same morning. The "5 up" mixed train was proceeding on its way to Ahmedabad, when it collided with a light engine, by fouling the points. Both engines were derailed and damaged, considerably.

Mr. Pirozshaw Damri, Bhavnagar Municipal officer, has issued a notification calling upon the public to join in the destruction of rats and not to allow the accumulation of rubbish about houses and shops as this furnishes breeding places for plague rats.

A REDUCTION in the strength of the cavalry forces of the United States army by five regiments, comprising nearly 4,000 men, has been decided upon by the Democratic vote in the House of Representatives. The vote was taken on the army Appropriation Bill despite bitter opposition by the Republicans.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

AWARD DISPUTED.

Arbitrators' Denial of Allegations.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. C. H. Setalwad on behalf of the third defendant, moved absolute the rule for setting aside the arbitrators' award in the suit of Nowroji J. Gazdar against Jehangir J. Gazdar and others in connection with the Great Western Hotel estate and other property of the late Mr. Jiwanji Gazdar.

The Advocate-General, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. J. D. Davar showed cause on behalf of the plaintiff, the first defendant and the second and sixth defendant respectively.

The application was made on the ground of the arbitrators' misconduct in that one of them promised the third defendant to bring about a settlement, and thereby induced him to refrain from leading evidence of character and reputation against his brothers, and to instruct his attorney to admit disputed accounts and cut short the proceedings, and that the arbitrators enjoyed the hospitality of the hotel.

The Advocate-General, in showing cause, said that with regard to the evidence of character, he wished to read before his Lordship, though not in open Court, a letter which contained most scandalous and disgraceful allegations against the relatives of both parties and which was written by the third defendant. Besides that evidence was absolutely irrelevant in the case, where the dispute was with regard to the correctness of the accounts. With regard to the hospitality of the hotel, he said that was done at the request of Mr. M. B. Chothia, solicitor, for the third defendant. He further said that the inquiry had not been curtailed but had lasted for over 87 hours, out of which five hours and a half were occupied by Mr. Chothia in summing up the case on behalf of the third defendant.

As at this stage, it was thought desirable to examine the arbitrators "viva voce" to explain the allegations against them, the Advocate-General put them in the witness-box.

Mr. Framji R. Wadia, solicitor examined-in-chief, said he became an arbitrator at the request of the third defendant. It was not time that he and his co-arbitrator had appointed an umpire after they had determined several questions in dispute in the suit. The first thing they did was to appoint an umpire. At the second meeting, the third defendant brought a medical certificate that his attorney was ill. It was absolutely untrue that the third defendant was examined and cross-examined that day. He was not at all examined that day. He had, however, agreed to proceed with the arbitration.

The third defendant was not at all prejudiced by that day's proceedings. Witness had seen the letter containing disgraceful allegations written by the third defendant. He did not know of the allegations in the letter before it was produced. Long after the meeting of the 28th August, a proposal for settlement was made Rs. 10,000 were to be paid towards the third defendant's debts and liabilities and Rs. 150 per month for life. The suggestion came from his co-arbitrator Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. At this time witness had known nothing about the letter. It was absolutely untrue that witness asked the third defendant to withdraw the allegations. Witness made no reference to these allegations. Witness had never seen him alone since then. The allegations in that letter were withdrawn by the third defendant in his re-examination. It was not true that the third defendant was induced to withdraw the allegations owing to what witness told him. It was an invention to say that he told the third defendant that the evidence of the latter's wife had made a great impression on the arbitrators' mind and that he (the witness) had very nearly succeeded in bringing about a settlement. It was untrue that witness suggested a certain line of argument to Mr. Chothia, the third defendant's attorney. The story about the interview was all a fiction. Witness never advised the third defendant to adopt a conciliatory attitude. The accounts were admitted by the third defendant's attorney in his final address. His acceptance was not due to what witness said or did. In the absence of the third defendant, on a subsequent occasion, witness suggested a compromise to the defendant's wife, who refused to accept it. Witness did not hear Mr. Dinshaw say "if you don't accept it, you won't get a pie." An interview with Mr. Chothia, the third defendant's wife and her sister was subsequently forced upon the witness. Witness did not know that they were in witness's private room. The third defendant's wife then came out with a long story and witness had to patiently hear her. Witness first got rid of the ladies and then gave a piece of his mind to Mr. Chothia for thus bringing the ladies to him. Witness at that time gave them no advice except that he gave them a hint to go away. Mr. Chothia never cut short the inquiry. Mr. Chothia called and examined fully all the witnesses he said he was going to call and also cross-examined the opponents' witnesses at very great length. In this case Mr. Chothia laboured things very much. During the arbitration, Mr. Dinshaw never went to sleep ; he had no opportunity to sleep. Mr. Dinshaw tried to read a magazine, but witness stopped him in a minute. After lunch he tried to finish an article, but witness at once stopped him. As a matter of fact, Mr. Dinshaw attended the proceedings very carefully throughout. It was untrue that witness admitted in evidence certain documents marked without prejudice, though they were objected to by the defendant's attorney. Those letters were put in by the third defendant's attorney. Witness never deferred his award. Before filing the award, solicitors for both parties sent in written suggestions as to what the award should contain. After the award was filed, the third defendant went to the witness and threatened to commit suicide after shooting his brothers, but witness pacified him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setalwad, witness said the third defendant had been a great personal friend of his for many years. He had never obliged witness. The only favour the defendant conferred on witness was that he (defendant) did not pay his debt of honour to the witness. He did not undertake to be an arbitrator because he was friendly with the witness. Before he accepted the arbitration, he had attempted to bring about a settlement. Witness was always anxious to bring about a settlement. About a fortnight after the order of reference, witness learnt that a letter containing outrageous statements was written by the third defendant. Witness had conversation with his co-arbitrator to bring about a settlement at the arbitrators' meeting, witness did not tell the third defendant to allow a month to pass so that matters might smooth down.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the other arbitrator, corroborated Mr. Wadia's evidence, and further hearing was adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

RASH DRIVING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Samuel Evans, Second Officer on board the s. s. "Romanby," with rash and negligent driving. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday at about 7-30 p. m. the accused got into a hack victoria at Bori Bunder, knocked the driver off the box, and taking charge of the reins drove along the Cruickshank into the Girgaum Road. He drove fast and while near Dhobi Talao knocked down a person named Dagu Rama, who was slightly injured on the head. He drove on and was eventually stopped near the Dadi Sett Agiari Lane. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 30, out of which Rs 15 were ordered to be paid to the injured person and Rs. 5 to the victoria driver as compensation.

THE will of the late Sir George Henry Lewis, K. C., has been lodged for probate. The estate is sworn not to exceed £237,615. Many bequests to charities are provided for.

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Question of Compulsory Education.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Phirozshah M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was resumed of the report of the Committee, regarding the measures proposed to be adopted for the spread of primary education in India. The report has been published already.

Mr. James MacDonald had on a previous occasion moved the adoption of the report, and proposed that the President be requested to address Government in terms thereof.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla had moved the following amendment against the adoption of the report :

That the report of the Committee be recorded, and the President be requested to address Government in the following terms :—That the Corporation approve of the principle of compulsory primary education underlying the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill now before the Imperial Legislative Council, subject to the following variations and amendments :—(1) That primary education should be made both free and compulsory at the same time. (2) That statutory obligation should be imposed upon all local bodies introducing free and compulsory primary education in the area under their jurisdiction to make adequate provision for imparting primary education to the boys of the minorities in their own vernacular. (3) That statutory provision should be made determining the proportion of the cost to be contributed by Government towards making primary education free and compulsory and that such contribution shall amount to two-thirds of the total cost involved. (4) That Section 17 of the Bill which empowers the application of the measure to girls should be omitted. (5) That the following procedure should be laid down for the purpose of making primary education free and compulsory in any local area:—(a) The Board shall pass a resolution to the effect that in their opinion it is desirable to make primary education free and compulsory in the area under their jurisdiction and forward a copy of such resolution to the local Government. (b) That the local Government shall take such a resolution into their consideration and after making all requisite enquiries may make a reference under the Act to the local body concerned. (c) On receipt of such a reference from the local Government, the matter shall be placed before a meeting and if two-thirds of the number of members thereof record their votes in favour of such a measure primary education shall become free and compulsory within the area.

Mr. Hajee Yossof Haji Esmail had moved another amendment as follows :—That the report of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 7404, dated the 25th February, 1909, regarding measures for the spread of primary education, be approved and adopted subject to the following modifications :—That the word "gradual" be substituted for the word "ultimate" in proposition 2. That the words "now and certainly when free and compulsory primary education is introduced" in proposition 4, and the words "according to the state of progress in those Provinces and Presidencies with the ultimate end of introducing compulsory education" in proposition 5 be deleted.

That the word "compulsory" be inserted between the words "accelerating" and "primary" in line 2 of proposition 5.

That the following propositions be added after proposition 9 :—

10. That primary education should be made both free and compulsory at the same time.

11. That statutory obligation should be imposed upon all local bodies to introduce free and compulsory education in the area under their jurisdiction and to make adequate provision for imparting primary education to the boys and girls of the minorities in their own vernacular.

12. That statutory provision should be made determining the proportion of the cost to be contributed by Government towards making primary education free and compulsory and that such contribution shall amount to two-thirds of the total cost involved.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan resumed the debate yesterday. He was for the adoption of the report, which he said was of a practical and thoroughly sound nature. There was nothing, Mr. Mirza said, in the report, to justify the remarks made by some members that those who supported the report asked the country to wait until conditions in all parts of India permitted a measure making elementary education free and compulsory. Again Sir Ibrahim's amendment stated that Mr. Gokhale's bill was ineffective. The amendment also suggested a double initiative and the initeative to be taken by the Government. No supporter of local self-government would ever entertain favourably a suggestion or measure which was initiated by the Government. As to Mr. Haji Yoosof's amendment Mr. Khan remarked that it consisted of a series of amendments and those were contradictory to one another. He, therefore, could not support either of the amendments, but warmly supported the report.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta supporting the original proposition observed that at the previous debate the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim had attempted to create an impression that the Committee and the Corporation were against making primary education free and compulsory. He differed with Mr. Macdonald who had the report common tense and sensible.

Mr. Baptista said that in England when the law of compulsory education was introduced Englishmen were opposed to it. But now that the law of compulsion was no longer objected to the Indians should be content with the liberty that the English men enjoyed, and Mr. Macdonald should not be afraid of compulsion. The principle advocated in the Bill was quite a reasonable and gradual one. It contained many limitations and stipulations. It was to be made compulsory in only a small selected area and from there it was to gradually spread until it was possible to embrace all the surrounding areas. Where the voluntary desire to educate the children had reached the maximum the necessity of compulsion was felt. He strongly supported Sir Ibrahim's amendment.

Mr. James MacDonald then replied on the debate. He said:

"In proposing the adoption of the Commitee's Report, I was under an impression that by rigid adherence to a minimum of introductory remarks, I might avert the overwhelming torrent of verbose oratory which I feared would descend on the Corporation and myself. It was not to be. The torrent has fallen until as you know, those who were around me all were carried some hundred feet onward to safe ground. May we be saved from another such deluge.

"I ventured to say that the report was drawn up on common sense lines. I emphatically say the same to-day. The Commitee tell you that they have no quarrel with "compulsory Free Education ultimately" the objection is to the methods incorporated in the Bill and for carrying out its object. They have specified clearly where they think the methods fail. They say as clearly also that the great need of the country is to have Government push primary education as rapidly as possible and intrease especially agricultural schools from year to year.

"Mr. Haji Yusuf quoted Mr. Thorburn the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, as being in favour of agricultural education, "I agree he added" with what he says, even when he says that local option should be greated only, if 90 per cent. of the total cost were borne, by localities electing for compulsion. At the meeting where Mr. Thorburn spoke the chairman was, as our friend Mr. Wacha said one of the ablest advisers on education in India, or England. He said it would be wisest to proceed tentatively and experimentally for if they proceed on abstract and two general lines they might create a reaction, and produce a dislike of education by the Indian people. There is no case in which trouble might be caused. At a meeting in Lahore lately, the compulsion was approved of as harmonising with the spirit of Islamis teaching, but they considered exemption of payment of fees should be 25 as against 10 proposed. They also recommended, and here is particularly what is likely to raise trouble, that the view of the particular requirements, of Mussalmans, i.e. provision be made for their religious instruction, and Urdu be the sole medium of instruction and controlling votes should be constituted so as to safeguard Moslem interests.

On a division both amendments were defeated and Sir Ibrahim demanded a poll.

The President declared the result, announcing that there were twenty votes for and 28 votes against the amendment which was therefore, defeated, the original proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

SPORTING NEWS

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

Western India Championships.

The following is the result of Monday's play :—

Milne beat Mathews 6—1 6—1.

Binning W. O. Drummond, Scratched.

Engineer beat Gunther, 6—0, 6—1. In this match Gunther appeared to be out of form and Engineer playing a very steady game won fairly easily.

Portlock beat Kuhns 6—0, 7—5. Kuhns was at sea in the first set, but steadied up and had had lines in losing the second set.

Lucas beat Gunjiker 5—7, 7—5, 6—2. This was the match of the afternoon and was principally characterised by a splendid recovery by Lucas in the second set. Gunjiker who was playing steadily won the first set after 5 all had been called and went away in the second set to 5—3. Lucas then pulled himself together and won at 7—5. In the last set Gunjikar seemed played out and although he stuck to it, gamely, enough was beaten by Lucas 6—2.

Nicholson beat Williams, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2. Nicholson commenced well, but went to pieces for a time. He pulled himself together however at the right moment and won a somewhat ragged game in the third set.

The following matches will be played to-day :—

On the Gymkhana compound courts.—Williams and Portlock, vs. Haughton and Byrne ; Green and Gunther vs. Willmott and R. Reid.

On the Queen's Road, Courts.—Lele Saraf vs. W. Reid and Lucas ; Bhadkunker and Wagle vs. Modi and Allible ; Nowroji and Engineer vs. Dastur and Gandhy ; Hart and Cowie vs. Fyzee and Chimulgund.

Referee.—J. Stuart Milne.

BOMBAY RACQUETS.

OPEN-SINGLE.

Captain A. J. H. Sloggett beat Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson, 3—0.

Sanderson found himself up against a master of the 'round-the-court' game and took two games to settle down to it. In Bombay we see little of it, being accustomed to clean driving on to the front wall instead of 'angle shots' off the side wall and then on to the front, which certainly spoils the game in a fast court.

In service, Sloggett was certainly superior, getting a lot of 'cut' on, but putting the ball right round the court and making it get up awkwardly. Winning the first two games 15—5 and 15—6 he looked like romping home but Sanderson made a great fight in the last game, serving really well and holding his own in the rallies. The game was 'felt' 13 all and Sloggett

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegram has been received from the Port Office at Rangoon by the Bombay Port Officer :—" Light vessel "Martaban" will relieve "Kalagouk" at Krishna Shoal temporarily, March 2. Light to be exhibited will be white flash five seconds duration every forty-five seconds."

The steamer King Edgar, 2433 tons, Captain D. Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Perim, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sangola, 3348 tons, Captain C. Scott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bardistan, 2,500 tons, Captain H. L. Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Newenfels 3544 tons, Captain M. Hickel, will sail to-day for Calcutta &c., with a general and same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 26.

Albania	2709	Wilson	Graham & Co
Badrie	3620	Fisher	B S N Co
Baron Balfour	3553	Symonds	K Nixon & Co
Benvenda	3270	Kelner...Calcutta	29-2...M M & Co
Delta	4780	Martin...Shanghai	13-3...P & O Co
Dumra	762	Morrison	M M & Co
Gallia	555	Wratt...repairing ...	J Mackintosh & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	K N & Co
Kuweit	2336	Coates	H S N Co
King Edgar	2433	Brooks	
Lawada	2124	Lane ...Calcutta	...M M &Co
Nourel-Bahr	212	Nacoda	
Nawab	2043	Bears	T M & Co
Newenfels	3542	Reckel	W & A G & Co
R I M S Hardinge		C M Lock	R I M S
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Semiramis	763	Chissell	Yacht
Tyneside	735	Thomson	Arab S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hartland	3049	Andrews	Antwerp		W & A G & Co
C&R Moorgate	2433	Lewis	Antwerp		T M & Co
				16-2	W & A G & Co
D&E Kanzler	1655	Coltan	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co
F Markgraf	3325	Thle	Daraalam	6-2	A S & Co
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere	Boarein	24-2	Bo & P S N Co
H Mohammadi	1257	Newby	Bo & P S N Co		
K Tosa Maru	3610	Satow	N Y Kaisha		
M Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London		P & O Co
O Elsa	2304	Worsoe	M'bro		W & A G & Co
P Sobanzfels	3386	Strycker			W & A G & Co
Q Hoscinee	993	D'Lorse	Bo & P S N Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Cheltonian	3761	Jones	Kobe	28-2	T M & Co
5 Rokeby	2455	Hood	Garston	3-3	Graham & Co
7 Semiramis	3399	Billafor			A L S N Co
9 Romanby	2327	Jones			W & A G & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickory	China	28-3	P & O Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	9-3	P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Morrison	Eusreh	29-2	M M & Co
16 Alga	1757	Serola	Trieste		A L S N Co

Offside P

Homayen	2154	Moloney	N F N F B & P S N & Co

M W D D

Gerd	751	Andreasen	Bangkok 29-2 F F C & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Esmail	N F N F Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	143	Ebram	Mangalore 26-2 Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomtd	Bhownagar 28-2 Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	King Edgar	Brooks	Perim, Feb 18
	Bardistan	Davies	London, Jan 23

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Lhasa	Manley	Karachee
	Sangola	Scott	Rangoon

The steamer Newenfels, Captain Hickel, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday—

Steamer Badrie for Coconada.
" Barbarigo for Venice.
" Delta for China.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf.
" Tynesider for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Scharzfels for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Afganistan, left Port Said on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 24th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bregenz, from Trieste, left Aden on the 25th instant and is due here on the 2nd March morning.

The Homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 24th instant at 2 p m.

The Societa' Nazionale di Secvizi Marittimi Co's steamer R Rubattino from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 24th instant.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 26.

Depression in north-east India has given fairly general rainfall in Assam and a few falls in Eastern Bengal and north of Burma. Chief amounts are :—Two inches at Silchar and one inch at Dibrugarh. Pressure is markedly low along the Himalayas, and dry westerly winds consequently prevail over the greater part of Northern India, Chakrata reports humidity of only twenty-two per cent, Muree, Deesa eighteen per cent. and Jodhpur nineteen per cent. Forecast shows that a few falls of rain are probable in upper Assam Valley and the north of Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26th OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average at Karachi and in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India.—West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in slight defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been sinless.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in the southern half of the division.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 122° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 27th February, 1912.

THE KHALIFAT IN ARABIA.

THE naval operations of the Italians in the Mediterranean appear to be limited to the searching of the ships of friendly Powers for contraband of war as their plans for the occupation of the Turkish Islands or the landing of expedition on the Adriatic Coast have been discouraged by the nations who are holding the ring during this remarkable conflict. The sea of Marmora is a forbidden sphere for similar reasons, while the Turkish possessions in the Persian Gulf are not worth Italian attention and the appearance of their cruisers in that classic inlet would, moreover, evoke strong protests from Great Britian. But on the other side of Arabia they have found a weak spot in the defences of the Khalifat which is being exploited with results that are already making themselves felt in India. For the Mohomedan meeting of protest which was held the other day in Madras is the forerunner of many similar appeals for English intervention, like those which marked the opening of this practical war. These implorations will, naturally, have no effect upon the declared policy of neutrality, but they are significant indications of the feelings of our Moslem subjects, which cannot be altogether disregarded for religious reasons. The Sultan is regarded by Indian Mahomedans and the rest of the Islamic world as the defender of the national faith and the protector of the two Arabian towns which hold its most precious relics. Any attempt, therefore, having for its object the prevention of free access to Mecca and Medina is bound to produce consternation in India and may cause the intervention which the Italians are quite as anxious to set in motion as our own Moslem subjects, though for very different purposes.

The last occasion on which the Sultan's protectorate over the holy cities of Arabia was challenged happened a century and more ago, before the British Empire had arisen in India and, as on the present occasion, it caused great excitement throughout the Mahomedan world. This was the Wahabi rebellion which was a protest by that militant seat of reformers against Turkish corruption and irreligious practices at Mecca, and resulted in the temporary substitution of their authority for that of the Khalifa. But they were the puritans of the faith and during their occupancy the pilgrimage was not interdicted as may be the case now if the Italians close the two principal seaports. The Wahabis were eventually expelled by Mahomet Ali who founded the Egyptian Khedivate and had aspirations of superceding the Khalifa as the defender of the faith. These, however, came to nothing as the result of for various causes, and from that period until the recent war in Yemen Turkish supremacy has not been seriously molested and is wielded through the agency of the Grand Sheriff who is the Vassal of the Porte and is responsible for the administration of the two provinces of Western Arabia. The Yemen revolt which threatened to deprive Turkey of her most valued Arabian possessions, was suppressed with difficulty and by the granting of concessions in atonement which have rallied the tribes to the Khalifate during the more momentous conflict which has aroused the sympathies of all Islam. Even the Bedouins beyond Medina have ceased their attacks upon the Hedjaz railway which they regard as a Western abomination levelled against their monopoly of the desert traffic in merchandize and pilgrims, and as far as can be discerned there is a general desire to make no fresh trouble for the Khalifa in Arabia until the holy war with the Italians is over. The devotion to the cause of Islam which according to Mr. Armstrong, the young Englishman who has recently returned from Tripoli is summoning the Senussis and other contingents from the hinterland is observable in Arabia also, but as the Italians command the sea and Egypt is neutral territory, the people of the peninsula cannot go to the assistance of their co-religionists.

It is, however, the operations in the Red Sea and the probability of the closure of Jeddah and Zembo which are perturbing Indian Moslems, who discern in them dangers to the holiest shrines of their faith and interference with the annual pilgrimage which is an obligatory observance of their creed. Zembo is the port for Medina from which it is distant about a hundred miles and is still largely used by Hajis who prefer the old methods of travelling to the quicker facilities of the Hedjaz railway which extends southwards from Damascus. Lower down on the littoral lies Jeddah which has been the port of debarkation for Mecca since the institution of the pilgrimage thirteen centuries ago. In the eyes of a seventh of the human race these places are sacrosanct and any attempt to bar the approach to them may lead to developments of far greater international importance than the campaign in Tripoli. The Italians have already proclaimed a blockade of the Yemen Coast where they have bombarded Hodeida and Mocha and are seizing all foodstuffs consigned to Turkish ports in the Red Sea as contraband of war. As a result of these operations marine trade is dislocated and there are frequent complaints from British subjects regarding the activities of the Italian cruisers. But the more imminent danger lies in the assumed intention to blockade the two Northern ports giving access to Mecca and Medina which it is believed in India will occur when the Yemen littoral has been closed. This was the point accentuated at the Madras meeting where it was declared that the blockade of the gateways to the holy cities would cause considerable alarm, and lead to an extremely dangerous situation, an observation which undoubtedly voices the feelings of all Indian Moslems who view with dismay these projected molestations with their religious rights the Italians. Their intention is obviously to create a situation in Western Arabia which may be used for bringing the Porte to acquiesce in the seizure of Tripoli, for the collapse of the Turkish protectarate would be followed by a suspension of the pilgrimage, a religious disaster which cannot be contemplated without serious misgivings of its consequences to the whole of Islam. It is significant that the developments in the Red Sea are also attracting attention in scientific circles in London where a paper was recently read emphasising the gravity of the position caused by the Italian operations and pointing out that if these were unchecked by diplomatic means there might be an explosion of religious fanaticism which would compel European intervention for the stoppage of the war. It is not known whether the Italian contemplate an effective occupation of the two ports, but there is nothing to prevent them from sending transports into the Red Sea with this object, if they care to risk collisions with the Turkish forces which according to the latest reports are being worried to various points of the littoral with a view to frustrating this mode, should it be intended. It is the probability of this occurring and the resultant suspension of the pilgrimage—for no Moslem could enter Jeddah or Zembo if they were held by foreigners,—that is arousing anxiety in India, and the Government would be wise to give timely assurances that these points are receiving consideration and that as far as may be possible the coming Haj will proceed under the usual conditions. We are not suggesting that British intervention should assume a provocative form but it surely ought to be possible to explain to the Italians that a blockade of these ports, if it is actually contemplated, would arouse the most intense animosity amongst Indian Mahomedans and that such an unfriendly act towards the Power who was the principal sponsor of United Italy a half a century since, might well be deleted from their operations.

REFORM OF A HINDU FESTIVAL.

THIS time last year an Association was founded with the laudable object of reforming the Hindu festival of Holi, and welcoming it, we expressed a hope that it would work vigorously to remove several very objectionable features which have made this festival quite notorious for indecency and rowdiness. From the report of its first year's work which is just issued we are glad to learn that it opened its campaign zealously at the last festival and achieved some good results which no doubt will tell upon this year's Holi which comes round this week. The Association which is the result of a reform movement within the Hindu community itself, and is supported by several leaders of their leading men like Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the Hon'ble Mr. G. Parekh and others, is active again, as it should be and will resume its self-imposed task with vigour. Last year it invited volunteers from among the educated classes to help its work by delivering lectures to the people, and met with a ready response from University graduates and others who delivered fifty lectures during the Holi week. Popular lectures are some of the best means of reforming such festivals and of bringing people to see how they have degenerated in the course of time from their original innocent state to their present objectionable condition of buffoonery and obscurity. The Holi is in its origin a purely Indian festival celebrating midspring a season of joy and merriment after the gloom of winter but in course of time it has grown into a regular carnival of a very low type that it now is. If the people are made to see this by popular and easy lectures there is reason for hoping that their enlightenment would lead to better ways in celebrating their feast according to the original intention of its founders. But time honoured practices are not easily removed especially when they are bound up with the people's amusements as the objectionable features of the Holi are and the Association ought not to expect too much. They calculate that about twenty-thousand people attended their fifty lectures, but we cannot believe with them that they all profited by them and were instructed. They must continue their exertions for a series of years zealously and vigorously if they would make some sort of lasting reform in the festival. We would repeat what we urged last year that the Association would direct their attention mainly towards the young for they offer a fruitful field for their labours at reform. The grown-up generation would find it hard to give up their old practices at the Holi even if they were convinced by the lectures of the zealous reformers, but much can be done with little boys and youths who senselessly follow their elders and efforts should be especially made to wean them from the ways of the latter. Pamphlets and leaflets were issued broadcast among the people by the Association, but they could not have done much good, because it must be remembered that the classes of people among whom the objectionable features of the Holi are most prevalent are illiterate and cannot read. If these leaflets were to be distributed among their children, who attend evening schools in increasing numbers every year, there would be greater ground for hope. Government can do something by introducing lessons on the subject in their elementary series of reading books for the schools under the Department of Public Instruction, and the Association would do well to petition it in this matter. It is noted in the report that influential heads of the Hindu religion like His Holiness the Sankar Acharya of Dwarka have countenanced the movement and shown sympathy. Such support can go a good way towards reforming the Holi as the practices prevailing during the Holi are observed in the name and cause of religion; but if the high priests of religion were to condemn them whole-heartedly the path of reform would be easy. There are some other festivals besides the Holi to which the efforts of the Association may well be directed later on as they, too, have several objectionable features only less harmful than the Holi.

CARE OF THE BLIND.

A noteworthy item of social reform, which is being pressed forward at Home by the Trade Union Congress, is the demand, which they are making for state provision for the blind. The trade unionists urge that there is great injustice done to them at present by charitable societies. They say that in many cases the blind, who are aided by charitable organisations, are put in the position of slaves rather than free men and women. They ask that technical schools shall be established for the capable blind, so that they may be taught to earn their own living, that national and municipal workshops should be established where a living wage would be guaranteed, and that the incapable and infirm blind should be maintained by adequate pensions. In recent years much has been done in the establishment of special schools, and many municipalities are providing reduced tramway fares or carrying blind persons free, so that it shall be no more expensive for a blind man to travel accompanied by a guide than it would for anyone else alone. It is also suggested that it would not need a large extension of the principle of invalidity insurance to secure assistance for the blind, and thus avoid their falling on the rates. Hitherto of course, it has been an almost general course for a blind person to obtain out-door relief from the guardians, and to supplement the money thus received by payments for work and charitable gifts from the numerous "Blind Societies." If there is one branch of charitable work in England, in which the organisation of charity has been made adequate to the scope of its work it has been that in aid of the blind. It must be difficult to find a blind person nowadays, who has not at least had an opportunity of assistance. As for the trade unionists' complaint about the treatment of the persons relieved, while there may be some justification for it in regard to some societies, we have no doubt that as a general complaint it is quite unwarranted. At the same time now that the Government is taking responsibility for so many departments of social work, it is difficult to deny assistance to the blind. For instance, as it is already suggested, if a man is to be insured against invalidity; blindness is a species of invalidity, which only differs from other forms in that it is more permanent than many, and to a greater degree incapacitates. It was intended to lay this matter fully before the Premier at a special interview, and it will be interesting to see what is Mr. Asquith's decision.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 16th instant left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected, to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE King's Birthday will be celebrated on Monday the 3rd of June.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, presiding at the prize-distribution of the Bombay Education Society's High Schools yesterday, announced that the Government of India, out of the Rs. 50 lakhs' recurring educational grant which was announced at Delhi, had allocated Rs. 6½ lakhs to the Bombay Presidency.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a literary pension of Rs. 25 a month to Pundit Biswambhar Jyotisarnava in recognition of his labours in the field of Hindu astronomy and his poverty and advanced age.

THE General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 24th and 25th that heavy mists and rain are again rendering survey work temporarily impossible.

LORD Pentland has decided not to assume the Governorship of Madras until October, and, consequently, the Hon. Sir Murray Hammick will be the acting—Governor during the *interregnum*.

THE Government of India have decided that the grant of four months instead of the usual three and a half months' furlough to certain regiments, which were employed on preliminary work at Delhi in connection with the Coronation Durbar shall also be admissible to the 128th Pioneers and No 1 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

DESTRUCTIVE BUSH FIRES.

Western Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, FEB. 12.

It is some years since South Australia was visited by such an epidemic of bush fires as prevailed during the hot spell of the past week. Reports from country centres indicate that the fire fiend made his appearance everywhere, and let in more than one instance a streak of blackened desolation in his wake. By far the most serious outbreaks occurred in the Adelaide hills. Here a general freedom of the countryside in past summers from the ravages of fire promoted the accumulation of natural debris, and when some spark lit up the brushwood and dry herbage it took but little wind to fan it into a mighty conflagration. The result is that thousands of acres of hills country, extending from Mount Lofty and Norton's Summit to as far south as Mount Barker, Meadows, and Macclesfield, have been swept. Fruit and vegetable gardens have suffered severely, and in a number of instances the flames engulfed everything, leaving the settlers to contemplate the smouldering ruins of their dwellings, and but little more in the shape of personal effects than the clothes they stood in. Smiling tracts of orchard in full bearing with the fruit weighing the branches to the ground were scorched in a few hours by the fiery blast and as the fruit dropped shrivelled from the trees and the bark on the trunks blistered and split the helpless settlers saw the result of years of toil and hardship slip rapidly away. Wattle plantations, which require from ten to twelve years' growth to bring the bark to maturity, were burned out before the eyes of men who were expecting soon to be compensated for labour and expense extending over a long period. Families who had struggled hard against adverse conditions and believed they had at last attained to comfortable circumstances have lost all, and will have to make a fresh start in life. The one bright feature of the fires was the heroism and self-denial displayed by the people of the districts ravaged. Never has British pluck been shown to greater advantage than by the army of fire fighters who worked continuously in the effort to arrest the spread of the devouring flames, indifferent to fatigue, blistered skin, sleepless nights, and even grave risk to health and life. A spirit of comradeship in the presence of a common foe led men, and women, too, to leave their homes beyond the danger zone and join in the battle for the lives and property of their fellows, and while such splendid service deserves more than passing recognition, the first thought of the community must turn towards the relief of those who have lost practically their all. In view of the urgency of the need of those who have suffered by the fires a fund has been opened. Already there has been a gratifying response, but it may be hoped the fund will grow still larger. There are many genuine cases of distress that call for help, and in times so prosperous as these an appeal for funds should not be made in vain. On January 31, fires broke out at Mount Lofty and the Eagle-on-the-Hill, and another conflagration which had been smouldering quietly for two or three days bore down upon Bridgewater with disastrous results. Simultaneously out-breaks were reported from locations near Echunga, Strathalbyn, and Brownhill Creek. All these fires remained unextinguished, some dormant, and some active throughout the night, and on February 1, fresh outbreaks bearing in their wake ruin and desolation occurred at Nortons's Summit and Aldgate respectively.

The fire at Mount Lofty was successfully combated, but in none of the other cases were the outbreaks extinguished before nightfall. At the Eagle-on-the-Hill the fire raged all night doing great damage in local gardens. At Bridgewater the flames were reported to be safely under control, but shortly after dark fresh outbreaks were seen gaining ground. One towards German town Hill burned fiercely throughout the night and for residents of the district sleep was out of the question.

The early morning showed that the original Bridgewater fire had broken up into three branches. One passed Germantown Hill, on the north side, leaving in its trail blacked and ash-strewn hillsides with gaunt and leafless gums standing stark. It continued its course towards Grunthal, sweeping across a corner of Mr. C. Grivell's garden, the flowers and fruit from which are well known to judges at the Adelaide shows. The united efforts of almost every man in the district, however, were requisitioned to throw a check-fire across the front of the oncoming conflagration, and eventually the danger so far as Grunthal was concerned was practically at an end. Another branch of the Bridgewater fire passed Germantown Hill on the south side, going towards Hahndorf, divided from the other branch by the fork of the Mount Barker and Grunthal roads; but beyond sweeping all herbage from a large area of scrub country it appeared to have done little damage.

TREMENDOUS AREA SWEPT.

All through Saturday, February 3, the bushfires raged on southwards with ever-increasing fury. The front of the conflagration extended in the shape of a horseshoe, with Meadows and Mount Barker, 12 miles apart, as the two horns. At these points the fire was apparently uncontrollable, and at times it seemed as if nothing in the world could save a clean sweep of valuable grass and wattle country right through to Pillcox Hill, Bugle Ranges, and down to Woodchester and Strathalbyn. The heavily-timbered country through which the flames raged burnt fiercely, and columns of smoke rose hundreds of feet into the air, darkening the whole sky, and giving an even more terrible aspect to the fire, Tongues of flame leapt high above the highest trees, lighting the haze of smoke with a lurid glare, while white ashes were deposited in gardens four or five miles away falling like scattered snowflakes. The roar of the flames as they tore through the wattle country could be heard miles away, and so terrifying was it that women in some of the towns not immediately threatened ran shrieking into the streets. Indications as to where the fire was burning were deceptive, and nobody knew but what the next moment would not find the blaze bearing down on his own property. Sparks formed the greatest menace which the settlers had to fight. Time and again they drove breaks across the front of the oncoming terror, and as the two fires met they rested from their labours, satisfied that their endeavour to protect their property had been successful. Suddenly a coo-ee from a quarter of a mile away, or even further, would tell them that a fresh outbreak called for their services, and the heart-breaking trouble had to be begun all over again.

With these fires recurring all round them it was quite impossible for the handful of settlers, even aided as they were by almost every man in the surrounding townships, successfully to combat the awful fire fiend. Inch by inch they were driven back, and the flames licked up the country in their wake even as they watched, helpless. As a house was reached breaks were burned out from all sides of it in the endeavour to keep the homestead intact, and these little patches in most cases, not a hundred yards round the house, were all that was left to indicate how tenaciously the settlers had worked to fight the fire all along its front. Where the scrub was thick the fighters had no hope, and, resisting stubbornly, they were driven back to the more cleared and settled country, but although all the land they yielded so grudgingly to the fire, was left a blackened, desolate waste, they had the satisfaction of seeing little brown patches unharmed almost everywhere a house was situated.

Although the fire is now held in check, and apparently confined to an area to which it cannot do harm, other than to timber and fencing the roll of sufferers and the total of their losses is truly appalling. Every day brings tidings of fresh holding swept in the country back from the main roads from which news filters through but slowly. A conservative view of the damage done by this fearful epidemic of bush fires puts the aggregate down at £100,000, and probably it is over that amount. Whole holdings have been swept from end to end, houses have been razed to the ground and the loss in stock in the districts beyond Mylor has been terribly heavy, the frightened animals, having been paralysed with fear when the flames bore down on them, and though openings had been cut in the fences, their owners were unable to get at them through the encircling flames and had to watch them stand trembling and squealing with terror till the greedy fire embraced them, and they succumbed in agony, which rent the hearts of the spectators with pity for their sufferings.

Some of the finest wattle plantations in the State have been swept out of existence, and though the amount of this season's bark which has actually been destroyed, is not of very much importance, as it is too late for stripping operations in most places, next season's supply will be very seriously depreciated, and it will be several years before the wattle industry of the district is again built up. Many settlers depend upon their bark for a living, and in consequence of the fire they are left almost totally destitute. One holder estimated his actual loss in wattle alone at over £1,000, and his was by no means the largest section swept.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

Fifteen hundred men will be required to construct the Western Australian railway according to the estimates framed by the Home Affairs Department. The Minister (Mr. O'Malley) was asked whether strict preference would be given to unionists in connection with this work. Mr. O'Malley contented himself with the remark that he had never found non-unionists good workers. "They are" he stated "so slack that they cause hard-working unionists to be slack also. The Government have in no way shifted from their position of giving preference to unionists on Government works, and it is likely that the rule will be closely followed in railway construction."

Mr. O'Malley is maturing his plans for the construction of the line. Australian woods will be used for the sleepers, but they will be "Powellised" as a protection from white ants. Mr. O'Malley is endeavouring to arrange for the use of the Western Australian Government plant for the treatment of sleepers for the western section of the railway. The concrete sleepers proposal has not met with approval. The Western and South Australian Governments have been asked to carry material over their lines at cost price, and to assist by the loan of sidings, rolling stock, and material. Advertisements will be issued in a few days inviting tenders for supplies of rails. The advertisements will be restricted to Australia, but it is recognised that rails must be imported. The State Governments will be asked to make rolling stock at their Government workshops. What they cannot make will be obtained from private contractors in Australia. Prices and capacities of steam and internal combustion will be compared before the type of locomotive is chosen The Minister at present rather favours the internal combustion engine. The question whether the line shall be built by day labour or on contract has to be settled by the Cabinet before operations on a large scale are begun.

WIRELESS STATIONS.

The Commonwealth wireless station in the Domain, which were opened on the 8th instant, by the Governor-General, has accomplished satisfactory experimental work. The Postmaster-General states that the wireless expert, Mr. Balsillie, is thoroughly satisfied with the results of tests which he carried out during the past few days. Mr. Frazer would not give any particulars as to what had been done, but it is understood that communication was entered into with Father Shaw's station at Randwick, Sydney. The Minister is sanguine that everything will be found to be working perfectly directly his Excellency sends the first message. The destination of the message was Hobart, where it was picked up by one of the warships.

The Postmaster-General has received a communication from the contractors for the erection of the wireless station at Sydney to the effect that everything is in readiness there for official trial tests.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES.

The Federal Treasury has completed arrangements with the Bank of New South Wales and the Queensland National Bank for the distribution of Australian notes in future. These banks will supply other banks with the notes when they want them, instead of their having to send to the Federal Treasury for them. The Bank of New South Wales will carry out the work in all the States but Queensland and Victoria. In the former State, the Queensland National Bank will be the distributing agent, while in Victoria the Commonwealth Treasury will attend to the needs of the banks. The distribution will be carried out in the various capitals only except in the case of Queensland, where branch depots will be established at Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, Bundaberg, Mackay, and Normanton.

A.

IT is now understood that Puri is likely to be selected for the headquarters of the new province during the coming hot weather, Sir Charles Bayley taking up residence at Ranchi in the rains.

MR. JUSTICE KARAMAT HUSSAIN of the Allahabad High Court has made an endowment of rupees one lakh and eighty thousand towards the cause of female education. The Fund is to be called after his name "Karamat Fund."

MANY old Cliftonians in the services in India will be interested to learn that the commemoration of the jubilee of Clifton College is to be held this year during the week ending on the 13th July.

IT is repoorted from Peshawar that Lieutenant Hardford met with an accident while flying in an aeroplane at manœuvres. He fell some distance breaking his leg and sustaining some contusion.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

NAVAL ACTION AT BEIRUT.

BOMBARDMENT OF TOWN DENIED.

Two Hundred Spectators Killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, FEB. 25.

Admiral Faravelli, commanding the Italian Fleet reports that he surprised the gunboat "Avnillah" and a torpedo boat in the port of Beirut at dawn. Both were given a respite until nine o'clock, when the Italians opened fire.

The gunboat vigorously responded, but was silenced in twenty minutes and caught fire. The torpedo boat was then shelled and sunk.

The Admiral denies the bombardment of the town.

MALTA, FEB. 25.

The cruiser "Lancaster" has been ordered to leave forthwith under sealed orders. She is coaling and provisioning with all speed. It is believed that she is proceeding to Beirut.

LATER.

The "Lancaster" has proceeded to the Ægean Sea.

TOULON, FEB. 25.

Arrangements are being made to despatch a cruiser to the Levant to protect French interests.

BEIRUT, FEB. 25.

The situation is satisfactory. This morning the population is calm. Martial law has been proclaimed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25.

It is officially stated that thirty men were killed and ninety-eight wounded at Beirut. All the casualties occurred among the Turkish crews, and the spectators thronging the quays.

The foreign educational establishments were untouched.

The Porte has protested to the Powers declaring that the raid is contrary to international law.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

In view of the large French and other interests, the Italian action at Beirut has caused uneasiness in France. The Press expresses anxiety regarding the possible international consequences, and several journals counsel Italy to use extreme prudence. Others severely condemn what they describe as a futile action.

Expulsion of Italians.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Cabinet has decided to expel all Italians except ecclesiastics from the vilayets of Beirut, Damascus, Jerusalem, and Aleppo, allowing them fifteen days in which to leave.

The Vali of Beirut telegraphing on Sunday says that the total casualties are yet incomplete.

About fifty of the crew of the "Avnillah" are missing.

BEIRUT, FEB. 26.

Over two hundred spectators on the quays were killed and wounded by the fire of the Italian cruisers on Saturday. Some business premises were damaged.

ROME, FEB. 26.

A Bill has been submitted to the Chamber, sanctioning the Extraordinary Credits of 170 million lire which have already been opened for war purposes, and authorising further credits of thirty-five million lire.

Of a total of 205 million lire, 57 millions has been covered by past surpluses, and the rest will be spread equally over the Budgets up to 1917.

The Bill also provides for harbour-works at Tripoli, Benghazi and Derna.

FRENCH CONSULATES.

Proposal to Establish one at Delhi.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Replying to a question in the French Chamber by M. Bluysen, the deputy for French India, respecting the creation of a Consulate-General at Delhi, after the transfer of the capital, M. Poincare, the Premier, said it would be advantageous to have a Consul-General at Delhi to act as a link between the ports of Bombay and Calcutta, but he pointed out that Britain had hitherto only recognised foreign consuls at seaports.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

Germany's Position towards Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 25.

A semi-official statement declares that in spite of the readiness of Russia to make every sacrifice, even to injuring the Russian sugar producers, Germany persists in her irreconcilable position.

Consequently, Russia disclaims responsibility for the eventual break-down of the conference.

MONGOLIA.

Wants a Russian Loan and a National Army.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg, states that the new Government of Mongolia has asked the Russian Government for a loan of a million roubles, and has also asked for Russian instructors to organise a national army.

THE COAL CRISIS.

Miners' Resolutions Wholly Pessimistic.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The latest reports from the coal-fields show that the resolutions passed by miners' meetings, and interviews with the owners and miners are almost wholly pessimistic.

It is understood that Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George will be allowed to address the Miners Federation to-morrow.

The *Daily News* says it is believed that they will announce important concessions as a result of the conferences with the owners in connection with the minimum wage, which it is hoped, will induce the men to suspend their notices, pending negotiation of the details of an agreement.

Mr. Asquith has appealed to dominant personalities among the Welsh coal-owners, on patriotic grounds, to accept any decision come to by the English coal-owners. The former have agreed.

On the other hand preparations have been made by practically all the garrison towns to despatch troops to the coal-fields and arrangements are being made at Aldershot to send 16,000 men the moment they are required.

LATER.

At a meeting of a large body of Rhenish Westphalian miners, an emphatic resolution was passed against striking in sympathy with English miners. It was declared that during the German strikes England flooded Germany with coal, and Germany was not going to pull chestnuts out of the fire for Englishmen.

CRICKET.

Rain Stops Play in Fifth Test Match.

SYDNEY, FEB. 26.

Owing to a downpour of rain, no play was possible to-day in the fifth test match.

BUENOS AYRES, FEB. 26.

In the second test match between Argentine and the M. C. C., the visiting team made 266 runs in the first innings, Argentine replying with 266. In the second innings the M. C. C. made 250, and Argentine 18 runs for three wickets.

The Team for England.

SYDNEY, FEB. 26.

Mayne, Kelleway, Emery, Matthews, Jennings and Whitty have been selected for the team to visit England.

The South Australian Association has cabled to the Board of Control contending that the chairman exceeded his powers in cancelling the invitations, and urging a special meeting of the Board in Melbourne with a view to securing the best team, in fairness to their prospective opponents and in the interests of Australian cricket.

NEW ZEALAND CADETS.

Territorials' Annual Camp.

WELLINGTON, FEB. 26.

The Defence authorities report that great enthusiasm and keenness is being displayed at the Territorials' Annual Camp, and that excellent work is being done. The Senior cadets number 38,300 and Territorials 31,000.

NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

A Dominion of Canada five million sterling 3 1-2 per cent. loan has been issued at 98.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Civil Service Estimates show a surplus of £1,484,663.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The death has occurred in New South Wales of Captain Heathcote, who won the Victoria Cross in connection with the siege of Delhi.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The deaths are announced of Sir Gainsford Bruce and of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg who will be succeded by his eldest daughter, aged seventeen.

[The Right Hon. Sir Gainsford Bruce was one of the oldest living judges, having retired from his seat on the Bench of the King's Bench Division in 1904. He continued to be a judge under the Benefices Act until his death, having been appointed to that post in 1899. He was born in 1834, the eldest son of the late John Collingwood Bruce and Charlotte, daughter of Tobias Gainsford of Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. He married Sophia, daughter of Francis Jackson in 1868. He was educated at Glasgow University and became a barrister in 1859. He was appointed Recorder of Bradford in 1877 and became Queen's Counsel in 1883. In 1882 he entered Parliament as member for the Holborn Division of Finsbury. He was successively Solicitor-General (1879), Attorney-General (1886) and Chancellor of the Co. Palatine of Durham (1887). He was appointed to a judgeship in 1892, and on his retirement twelve years later was made a Privy Councillor.]

[Captain A. S. Heathcote served in the operations before Delhi as an ensign of His Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles, and was wounded in action].

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. with the outward mails of the 16th instant.

The "Maloja" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

Decoration Incident Further Explained.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 26.

In a letter to the *Times* regarding the decoration incident, Lord Curzon says "Reuter's agency are quite right."

Lord Curzon explains that the misunderstanding arose from the words employed with insufficient precision by himself. It is not the case that he was misinformed regarding the incident of decoration. He has supplied Lord Crewe with the fullest authority for his statement.

Lord Curzon proceeds to refer to paragraph three of the despatch, and says, "I assert with full knowledge, and on incontestable authority, that the paragraph was, and is, interpreted in India, notably by leaders of the advanced party, as pointing to the future growth of a federation of self-governing States. We may be sure that a good deal will be heard of it in the days coming."

GERMAN POISON SCARE.

187 Deaths in a Military School.

POTSDAM, FEB. 25.

One hundred and eight-seven men in the training school for non-commisioned officers have been suddenly stricken with symptoms of poisoning. No deaths have occurred, but isolated cases are continuing.

The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

Willing again to Stand for Presidency.

NEW YORK, FEB. 26.

Mr. Roosevelt, in reply to an enquiry, says that he will accept nomination for the presidency if offered it, and will adhere to this decision until the Convention has expressed its preference.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Russian Artillery Leave Tabriz.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 26.

The two batteries, which were despatched to Tabriz in December, have left for Russia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 26.

The *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondent at Shiraz writes under date 1st February:—"In Native circles the great subject of conversation is the coming visit of Lord Lamington for whose stay elaborate preparations are being talked of. The Persian idea appears to be that his Lordship is coming in official capacity to make full enquiries into the whole question of the Fars dispute and to obtain the removal of the 29th Central India Horse whose presence is still causing some offence, but against whom the boycott has ceased. No news has transpired as to what is being done by the British Government about the attack on the 29th Central India Horse and speculation is rife as to whether a punitive force will be sent or whether the British Government will content itself with a modest indemnity. All is quiet politically just now, but there are said to be tribal troubles brewing which may result in fighting in the spring.

PUNJAB VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Surplus Fund Devoted to X-Rays.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 26.

At a meeting of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund Committee held at the Chief Judge's chambers in the Chief Court of Lahore it was resolved that the surplus of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund amounting to about twelve thousand rupees be devoted to the equipment of an X-Ray and Electrical Department in the new Mayo Hospital, Lahore, and that this Department be named after her late Gracious Majesty. This will result in the equipment of the Mayo Hospital with the finest X-Ray installation in India.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

A meeting of the trustees of the Victoria Memorial was held in the Government house here to-day when the annual accounts were passed.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 26.

An interesting Municipal election case was decided to-day by the District Judge of Allahabad. The Munsiff had declared the election of Syed Mohomed Zemin, a Shiah, invalid on the ground of impersonation, in the suit filed by one Nawab Khan a voter, for the unsuccessful candidate, S. Abdul Haq, Sunni. On appeal the District Judge found that Court Court had wrongly allowed amendment of plaint after the period of limitation and that false personation had not been proved. The decision of the lower Court was therefore set aside.

RAILWAY WAGONS SHORTAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 26.

Reports have appeared in some papers in the province that vast quantities of grain are lying at various stations on the North Western Railway exposed to the action of the weather owing to no wagons being available to despatch consignments to their destinations. By way of explaining this state of things the *Civil and Military Gazette* observes that circumstances at present are altogether exceptional and the North Western Railway is being called upon to deal with as large a quantity of traffic as they usually expect during the busiest portion of the export season.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

An Excellent Financial Position.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, FEB. 26.

The eighth session of the Travancore Popular Assembly was opened yesterday, Dewan Bahadur Raja Gopala Chariar, C. I. E., the Dewan presiding. There were present amongst others Mr. R. T. Graham, acting British Resident, and Lieut. Berkley, Assistant Resident.

In the course of his address giving the main features of last year's administration and a forecast of the future of the State, the Dewan observed that the financial position of the State was excellent. The revenue came to one crore, twenty-eight lakhs of rupees and the expenditure amounted to one crore, eighteen lakhs, sixty-two thousand rupees. After writing off four lakhs, twenty-eight thousand rupees, there was a net suplus of over five lakhs of rupees which brought the reserve fund to seventy-two lakhs, sixty-five thousand rupees.

Regarding Government action in social legislation, the Dewan said that at the past sessions of the Assembly the members from Nair, Najanad Vellala and the Native Christian communities had been submitting their representations for introducing some enactments to regulate the marriage and inheritance of their respective communities. Regarding the Nair community, a law has just been passed legislating in some matters connected with marriage. As for Nanjanad Vellala the inquiry had been concluded and evidence from large number of witnesses had been taken. A report was submitted to Government. The Committee to enquire into the claim of the Christian community was now taking evidence.

Dealing with the attitude of Government towards social legislation, the Dewan said:—"In some respects the Bill as finally shaped by the Council differs from the legislation originally proposed, the changes being, however, mostly intended to meet the wishes of those who felt that while reform was undoubtedly necessary the original Bill went further in that direction than was needed. To the more go-ahead members of the community, I would point out that in a matter of social legislation like this, it is the duty of the Government to defer to the wishes even of a minority objecting to a change provided that such minority is not quite an insignificant one. In the opinion of the Government, the Bill in the form it has now assumed provides for a very substantial instalment of reform and we have every reason to think that it will be a perfectly workable measure.

MATRIARCHAL INHERITANCE.

"There is widespread litigation on the Malabar Coast due to the matriarchal system of inheritance and for want of a law to recognize the form of marital alliances in vogue as valid marriages. In Travancore, this litigation has been on the increase and, consequently, Travancore has four times the number of civil courts there are in the Malabar District—about equal in area to Travancore—in British India. Very often the criticism has been made that the Travancore Government acted unwisely in establishing such a large number of civil courts."

The Dewan then compared the figures regarding civil litigation with those for the neighbouring British Indian districts and said;—"It is by no means certain that the increase visible in Travancore during the last ten years is a particularly unhealthy sign. In any case the Government do not hope with those who are for reducing the facilities open to litigants. The policy of choking off litigation seldom pays in the long run. A large volume of the civil litigation of Travancore is however, of a petty kind which it is probably a waste of judicial power to get disposed of even in the lowest of the regular courts—I mean the courts of the munsiffs. The Government have felt for some time that it would probably be well if some means could be devised by which petty money suits could be disposed of in the localities where they arise, and with this object in view it has been resolved agreeably the suggestion made by several members at the last session, to introduce tentatively the system of village panchayets. A Bill is being drafted for the purpose which it is hoped will in due course become law. The success of the scheme will of course depend, first, on the law being a throughly workable one, and, secondly, the places tentatively selected being particularly free from those factions and caste and racial antipathies which in Travancore, as elsewhere, poison public life and seriously handicap the progress of the people.

"Good progress has been made in the spread of improved methods of agriculture and in the eradication of the cocoanut palm pest. Travancore has ten town improvement committees. Of these, the privilege of electing non-official members has been given to five committees, women also being given the power to vote. Education has made rapid progress in several directions, the expenditure for the purpose being six and quarter lahks of rupees."

The address gave particulars of progress made in other departments of the State service. A Malayalam version of the address was also read.

The assembly then adjourned until to-morrow.

MADRAS EDUCATIONIST DEAD.

The Late Dr. Robert Harvey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, FEB. 26.

The death has occurred of Doctor Robert Harvey, a well-known educationist of the Madras Presidency. The deceased came to Travancore in 1867 as Professor of English in the Maharaja's College and later on became Principal of the same College in 1883, and afterwards Director of English Education. He retired in 1890 after doing splendid work for 22 years He, with the late Mr. John Ross, was mainly responsible for the spread of the higher English education in Travancore, and several high officials in the State service were his students. His former students and admirers, on receiving the news of his death at a meeting, resolved to put a tablet in the local Church where for 21 years Dr. Harvey worshipped.

In order to procure more accurate information on diplomatic problems affecting the Northern, Central, and South American States Mr. Knox, United States Secretary of State, intends to take a five weeks' trip to the Spanish-American republics bordering on the Caribbean Sea. It is also reported that he will attempt to settle some pressing questions in Cuba.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Lord Chief Justice and Territorials.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON FEB. 9.

The Lord Chief Justice distributed the prizes won during the year by members of the 13th (Kensington) Battalion the London Regiment, at the head-quarters, Iverna-gardens, W., on Saturday evening.

Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Lewis, officer commanding, observed that those present would learn with regret that General Vesey Dawson would shortly be retiring from the divisional command. The strength of the battalion was not what he could desire, the total being 754, and showing a loss of thirty-nine compared with the previous year. Of these, however, he ought to mention that twenty-three were from one company alone, and had been enlisted under special conditions. The musketry was better year by year, but at the same time he was not satisfied with it. He acknowledged that he was in favour of Sunday shooting, and announced that he had been officially authorised to expend £2,000 upon the improvement of the headquarters.

Lord Alverstone, having distributed the prizes, said he hoped this was an age when personal service was being considered as part of the duty of those who lived here in the great metropolis. The example set by his Majesty during the past few months in visiting and showing his interest in his distant subjects ought to lead every one of his subjects to think, if he could not do something in the nature of personal service to bear some part of the national burden—to do some part of the national work. (Cheers.) It was not necessary to discuss the question of conscription, general service, or general training. The duty of citizen subjects was not to criticise, but to make the best of the institutions which were provided from time to time for the protection of the country. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that in this, as in other forms of public work, what they wanted to do was to try and spread the feeling that it was the right thing to be a member of the Territorial Force. There were a very large number of young fellows who did not know the pleasure it would be to them to become Territorials, the value of the friendships which they would make in the corps, or the value of the instruction they would receive. He hoped employers were beginning to recognise how extremely important it was for them that their employes should belong to the Force. The instruction given was an excellent training for them, and he did not hesitate to appeal to the great employers, of whom there were many in the borough, to see if they could not give additional opportunities to their employes to join the battalion. His lordship wished the battalion the greatest success and prosperity in their work. I "trust," he said, "that the competitions in future, as in the past, will be conducted in the most friendly and most honourable spirit. Rather be beaten a hundred times than win by a trick or something of which you might be ashamed." Major-General Vesey Dawson spoke highly of the work of the battalion, and Colonel Cuthbert emphasised the necessity of good shooting.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Duke of Portland, at a meeting of the National Service League at Nottingham on Saturday, said that he had intimated to Lord Roberts his inability to continue his support to the league if it was intended to run counter to the Territorial Forces. In reply Lord Roberts enclosed a copy of the recent manifesto of the league explaining its attitude on this point, and continued:—"I trust it will satisfy you that there is no foundation for the report that the league had hampered commanding officers in obtaining recruits. It is criticism to which objection is taken, but if members of the National Service League are not to criticise for what purpose is the league maintained? Not one word has been said, so far as I am aware, against the men. We honour them for their patriotism in joining the Territorial Force, but we maintain we have a right to protest against the safety of the country being entrusted to a force which is not, and under existing circumstances, never can be what is needed for such a supremely important duty. The National Service League was started nearly twelve years ago—long before the Territorial Army was thought of. Its object is to bring the lessons of war prominently before the people of their country, to get them to realise that continuous training can alone fit a citizen army to hold its own against professional soldiers. The reports of the two Royal Commissions which were published after the National Service League had been established emphasised the necessity for such a league, for nothing could be more damaging to the value of the auxiliary forces than the evidence given before the two commissions by experienced officers who had served in the Boer war. The National Service League recognises the superiority of the Territorial organisation over that of the old Volunteer Force. As regards training there does not seem to be much difference, the reason being that the Territorials cannot afford more time than the Volunteers could. That this is the case is clearly shown in the enclosed manifesto. "I sincerely trust you will not leave the National Service League. It was for the purpose of educating the public that it was formed. It has had uphill work, and now it is telling the truth in plain words it would be a serious blow to it and to its object if you and men like you leave it." After reading this communication, the Duke added that he certainly should not leave the league, such was his desire to see the country made safe from any attack.

ARMED AIRSHIP.

The International Arbitration League has issued an influentially signed memorial protesting against the use of aerial vessels in war. "We appeal to all Governments," the memorial states, "to foster by every means in their power an international understanding which shall preserve the world from what will add a new hideousness to the present hideousness of warfare. Without universal agreement no single Power can stay its hand: every day of ingenuity and every pound of money spent diminishes the chance of such agreement. "There are many who argue that because men fight on earth and water they may just as well fight in the air. To these we answer: There has never yet been a moment when it was practically possible to ban the war machines of earth and water. There is a moment when it is practically possible to ban those of the air. That moment is now—before the use of these machines is proved, before great vested interests have formed. Governments are trustees not only of the present, but of the future of mankind. Fortune has placed this moment in the hands of the Governments of to-day. We pray of them to use it wisely."

Among the signatories are:—The Bishop of Bath and Wells, Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, Mr. G. Cadbury, Rev. R. J. Campbell, Lord Coleridge, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Canon Hensley Henson, the Deans of Hereford, Lincoln, Manchester, Worcester, and Peterborough, Sir Victor Horsley, Sir Ray Lankester, Lord Lister, Sir Oliver Lodge, Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, Sir A. Quiller Couch, Sir William Ramsay, Canon H. D. Rawnsley, the late Sir George Lewis, the Bishops of Oxford, Rochester, Ross, Kilmore, Sheffield, Sodor and Man, Stepney, and Woolwich, Dr. Forbes Winslow, Sir A. Pinero, the Dean of St. Paul's and Archdeacon Sinclair, Monsignor B. Ward and the headmaster of Eton.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY HORSES.

The question of the systematic breeding in South Africa of horses of a type suitable for remounts for service in India has been raised in a very high and well-informed quarter. It appears that there is good reason for believing that the country breeding establishments in India, which are not yet completed, are not likely to satisfy India's demand in case of war, and in any case are never likely to breed horse fit for the artillery (says the "South African Agricultural Journal"). Five of the large horses farms in Australia, are gradually being broken up, and it is becoming more and more difficult every year in India to obtain the proper stamp of horse.

South Africa is not included in the Indian sphere for the purchase of horses, but it would be a good thing for this country if South Africa could get back to the old days, when, in 1857, there were 5,482 horses sent to India during the Mutiny. At that time there was a great prejudice against the horse on account of its appearance and small size, but this feeling rapidly gave way when its staying power and general good working capacity in all the trying circumstances of a very trying campaign were recognised. Then it was agreed that the South African remount was unsurpassed.

Years ago an officer, writing, said: "There is no doubt the Cape horse stands the Indian climate much better than the Australian horse being a hardier animal, and continuing fit for work to a much more advanced age. The Cape horses imported during the Indian Mutiny are still spoken of by cavalry and artillery officers as the finest lot of horses ever imported for Army purposes into India."

RECENT FICTION.

"THE PHANTOM HORSE" by Nat Gould (John Long, Ltd.)—The scene of Mr. Nat Gould's new novel is laid, as usual, in England ex Australia. The story is told in this popular author's customary racy style, and is pervaded with an atmosphere of breezy honesty. The tale develops the theory that more money is lost on the Stock Exchange than on the Turf; the hero's predilection for winning when the public "is on" even if it is "on" before him should commend him to the favour of the army of constant punters, he can only add "Indian owners, please copy." The ethics of the story, except where racing is concerned, are a little difficult to follow. It would seem that the heroine is willing to overlook the gallant trainer's lapse from respectability, provided that the grown-up half-caste son is proved to be an impostor. The phantom horse makes brief and spasmodic appearances. He does not appear to serve any particular purpose, save that of very opportunely frightening the villain to death, and so disposing of a troublesome character. The book contains eight excellent illustrations by Dudley Tennant. It is a wonderfully cheap production, and the clear type and the excellent quality of the reading matter should ensure its success.

CUPID'S TIME SHEET BY D'ARCY MARTIN (Long's Colonial Library.)—This story deals with the adventures of three orphan girls who live with an old aunt in the country. The eldest becomes the victim of an impostor who poses as an officer in the army and afterwards deserts his wife shortly before the birth of their child. The second girl, the beauty of the family, sacrifices her life for wordly ambition and marries Lord Newsham, who is subject to epileptic fits. The youngest sister, Winifred, is the real heroine of the story. She is a charming character; spontaneous and candid. She quickly enthrals Cuthbert Rawdon, the game-keeper, whose gentle birth is more than hinted at. The plot unfolds in an interesting and unexpected manner. The worthless husband of poor Bell re-appears and plays the villain thoroughly. His machinations are thwarted through Winifred's agency, and she saves another trusting girl from her sister's unhappy fate. Rawdon is re-instated in the position which is properly his own and all ends happily. The author has given us a very readable romance with a most attractive personality as heroine. The plot is very ingenious and well worked out.

ESTHER GRANT BY A. D. MURRAY (Long's Colonial Library).—Mr. Murray's book is no slipshod romance carelessly strung on a slender plot, it is a painstaking and able piece of work, evincing care and study, and much consientious labour. The style is perhaps a little old-fashioned; one has become so accustomed to the modern type of novel, which so often consists of a few specimens of smart dialogue flavoured with a pinch of innuendo, that anything like lengthy and descriptive writing produces a momentary surprise. Esther Grant, though she has received a collegiate education, and is therefore in a sense a modern production, is in reality a specimen of the genuine old-fashioned type of "young lady" now fast becoming extinct. Her lover in spite of his very estimable qualities, strikes one as being rather a prig. The author has striven so hard to make him worthy of Esther, that he has made him just a shade too good to be true. Esther discovers that there is a mystery surrounding her parentage, and she, thereupon, breaks off her engagement with the disconsolate Horace, who devotes his life to the unravelling of the tangled skein of evidence which he manages to collect. Old Ephraim, who has long posed as Esther father, perishes in a snow drift, and is unable to provide the clue to the mystery. The master of Springkell, who is a very black-hearted villain meets with a well-deserved exposure. The author slays him in the last chapter to the manifest convenience of an estimable younger brother who steps into the title and estates. The book closes in the most approved style; the episode of the stolen will provides a really exciting counter-plot, and the burning of Corbyshiel is dramatically described. The interest is well sustained and the work is throughout conscientious and painstaking. This novel will commend itself to those readers who like a simple life-story, narrated with grace and dignity.

A BORDER SCOURGE, BY BERTRAM MITFORD (John Long, Limited).—This story deals mainly with the redemption of one Langoyne, who being more or less a wastrel, goes to try his luck in Africa, where he meets and falls in love with Ray, the ward of Arnthwaite, a white trader in Swaziland. Arnthwaite who has repeatedly saved Ray from death at the hands of the savages, views the progress of the love-affair with jealous suspicion. He feels that having guarded Ray's perilous childhood through so many desperate mischances, he has more than even a father's claim upon her. In his insensate wrath and jealousy he plots a horrible death for Langoyne, and co-operates with Gennu, a Kafir chief, in a scheme to put Langoyne out of the way once and for all. Gennu, however, has another job on hand, which comes to Arnthwaite's ears and the two white men change from their position of deadly foes to friends united by the tie of a common danger. They find themselves fighting side by side in the defence of Ray against deadly odds. The story is thrilling in the extreme, adventure follows upon adventure, vigorously and dramatically depicted. Mr. Bertram Mitford is to be congratulated upon this stirring tale of love and danger.

NEWS FROM YUNAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 26.

Quieter conditions in Yunan are now indicated by the return of the Commissioner of Customs and of Mr. Fraser of the China Ireland Mission to Tengyeh. No satisfactory news however are available of the actual conditions.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Basu's Marriage Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning with Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, the Vice-President, in the chair. There was a fair attendance. Among the visitors were Lady Hardinge and Lord Alington. After the interpellations, Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Game Bill and briefly explained the measure.

THE GAME BILL.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock in introducing the Game Bill said that the protection of the fauna of this country has come before the Government from time to time since 1869, and, after numerous discussion, it was felt that the time had come when it was necessary to take some steps for the protection of birds and animals. Act 20 of 1877 was the result, and it was intended to enable Municipal and Cantonment authorities to make rules to prohibit the sale or possession of wild birds during their breeding season, as well as the sale or importation of the plumage of any kind of wild bird during such season. The authorities were also enabled to apply the provisions of the Bill to animals as well as to birds. The restriction of the operations of the Act was, however, felt to be a great disadvantage, and in 1902 a measure was passed prohibiting the export of the skins and leathers of birds from India. It is once then became evident that these powers were inadequate. The Municipal and Cantonment authorities had no special interest in the matter, and it had been considered necessary to extend these powers over the country at large in order to secure the object in view. In case there might be any apprehension, we should make it clear that care had been taken in the Bill to exempt from its penalties the capture or killing of wild birds and animals when such captive or killing was a measure of "bona fide" protection.

The Bill was referred to a select committee.

ANSWERS TO INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir James Meston, replying to the Hon. Sir Sassoon David's question regarding uniform system of assessment of Income Tax on factories, said: "The Government of India do not consider it desirable to standardise the rules on the subject throughout India. They have, however, requested the local Government to examine the practice obtaining in their respective provinces in order that clearer and more definite rules may be framed suitable to local circumstances."

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's question regarding the employment of Indians trained at engineering institutions on Indian railways said:—"The reply to the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the affirmative. Information as to the number of Indians trained in engineering institutions in India, which are employed on Indian railways, will be found in the classified list and distribution return of the railway establishment published half yearly, a copy of which is available for the reference

"The number of Indians (recruited in India) on the permanent engineer and upper subordinate establishments on State railway is shown on page 1311 of the list for the half year ending 30th June 1911. The figures there given do not, however, include persons employed on the non-pensionable and temporary establishments. Details of these establishments will be found on pages 20 to 24 of the list, which showed that the Engineering College, in addition to training engineers properly train a large number of Indians who qualify in Civil and Mechanical Engineering but all of whom do not secure appointments as engineers and upper subordinates as they demand for such is limited. A considerable number of those whose pay varies from Rs 50 to Rs 500 are employed on the railways as Inspector of works, permanent way Inspectors, foremen mechanics, subover seers etc. but complete lists of the men in these classes are not published.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon Mr Dadabhoy's question regarding the prevention of the dedication of minor girls to temples and of the giving such girls in addition to public women said:—The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India, but at the present stage of the discussion no further information can be given."

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's question regarding the distinction between the Provincial and Indian Civil Services in regard to temporary promotion said:—"The reason for the different treatment of the Provincial Services on the one hand and for instance the Indian Civil Service, to which it is understood the Hon'ble Member refers, on the other is that latter was originally organised on a system of substantive promotion and furlough vacancies in 1868. This procedure was changed and an officer proceeding on furlough retained a lien on his grade appointment. As a partial compensation to his locum tenens for the loss of substantive promotion what is known as an officiating allowance was given to him and this is doubtless the "temporary promotion" referred to. These considerations never applied to the case of the provincial services to which the system of officiating promotion has not been extended. In view of the origin of the existing difference as explained, it is not considered necessary to introduce a uniform treatment of these services in this respect.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, replying to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. M. Mudholkar's question regarding Sir William Nicholson's Committee on military expenditure, said:—"The Government of India have recommended and the Secretary of State has approved the formation of a Committee of Military Officers assisted by Finance Department representation to consider military police, administration and expenditure in India. It is not proposed or considered necessary to include any other representation on the Committee.

Sir Robert Carlyle, replying to the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis's question regarding the employment of architects of the old school on the construction work at Delhi and in other places: said:—"(1) The answer to the first question is in the affirmative; (2) Government have no doubt that work will be found on the new buildings at Delhi and the capital of the new province for a considerable number of Iddian carvers and other workers in the decorative arts, but the extent to which these will be employed will largely depend upon the nature of the designs for the buildings, a question which has not been considered. The architects to be employed on the design of the buildings will be selected solely with regard to their qualifications for that important work and for dealing with the numerous complex problems connected with the design and construction of building adapted to suit modern requirements. Government have every desire to encourage the revival of Indian art in the Public Works Department and elsewhere, and will take every opportunity of doing so with a due regard to economy in the expenditure of public funds.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's question regarding the result of the inquiry on the public service questions said:—"The question raised by the Hon'ble Member is the subject of intercommunication between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and the Government of India are not prepared to make any pronouncement with regard to it at this stage.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's question regarding publication of rules made for the transaction of the executive business of the Councils of the Governor-General and the Governors of Madras and Bombay said:—"The rules framed by the Governor-General under Section 8 of the Indian Councils Act 1861 for the transaction of executive business in his Council govern the procedure of a body whose deliberations are confidential and the Government of India consider that no useful purpose would be served by placing them on the table. (2) The Hon'ble Member's request as regards the rules framed by the Governors of Madras and Bombay should be preferred in the Councils of those Governors.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi's question regarding the publication of an official year book for British India said:—"The Government of India have seen the publication which the Hon. Member refers. So far as this country is concerned, corresponding information is given in the "Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India," and in the "Statistical abstracts relating to British India," which are presented to Parliament, in the volumes of statistics of British India which are published in India, and in the an-

nual administration reports of the various provinces. All these publications are accessible to the public, and nothing in the nature of a further year book appears to be required."

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia's question regarding the exclusion of Indian students from apprenticeships in workships, said:—"The Government of India have seen the reports of Sir Theodore Morison's address which have appeared in the Press. The difficulties which have been experienced in affording facilities to Indian students for study in certain branches of industry have already formed the subject of communications between the Secretary of State and the Government of India and are still under consideration.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question regarding elementary, technical and higher education, said:—"The Government of India have forwarded to the Secretary of State a general scheme of a comprehensive character dealing with elementary, technical and higher education. They are not in a position to say when it will be published for general information."

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question regarding removal of the Imperial records from Calcutta, said:—"The question of the removal of the Imperial records has not yet been decided on. Wherever the records may be located, provision will be made at Delhi for the needs of the members of this Council who require access to the records to enable them to perform satisfactorily their duties in connection with Council work.

The Hon'ble Sir James Meston, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question regarding the creation of a sinking fund, said:—The question has been carefully studied, but it presents considerable difficulties, and Government of India regret that they are not yet in a position to make any statement regarding it.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's question regarding the appointment of men outside the ranks of the Indian Medical Service as Senior Clinical Professors in the Medical Colleges, said:—The answer to the first two portions of the Honourable Member's question is in the negative, but it is the intention of the Government shortly to appoint an officer outside the ranks of the Indian Medical Service to the newly created Chair of Anat my in the Medical College, Calcutta. It is of the utmost importance, in the future interests of the medical profession in India, that the instruction imparted to medical students should be as efficient as possible, and it is because the best qualified professors have hitherto only been found among the members of the Indian Medical Service that these posts till now have been filled from that service.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question regarding the acceptance of private service by professors of medical colleges said: Professors, in medical college and hospital physicians, may be wholetime officers, i.e., they may have no other official work than that of teaching by lectures, clinical demonstrations, and charge of wards in the hospital attached to the college of their professional work, may be a collateral charge. Instruction in chemistry, for exampe, is normally given by the Chemical Examiner, and in Medical Jurisprudence by a Civil Surgeon or Police Surgeon. In some of the colleges a professor may combine the duties of more than one chair with those of a civil or presidency surgeon. Consulting practice is permitted in certain appoinments. In the others the so-called non-practising professorships it is not. It is not clearly understood to what "responsible post intended for research work" the Hon'ble member refers. For instance the Chemical Examiner to Bengal is allowed to undertake private practice, and there is no reason to suppose that this interferes with the proper discharge of his official duties. If the Hon'ble member cares to specify any particular appointment which he has in mind, further information can be given."

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question re the action taken under the Press Act of 1910, said: A complete return corrected up to date showing the cases in which action has been taken by the different Local Governments and administrations under Section 12 (1) of the Press Act 1 of 1910 since the passing of the Act is placed on the table as requested."

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question regarding the formation of a Civil Medical Department said:—"I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply given to a similar question put by him on the 18th March 1910, and also to the answer furnished to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the same subject on the 7th March, 1911. The Government of India are still awaiting the orders of the Secretary of State in the matter, and in these circumstance no further information can at present be given.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachidananda Sinha's question regarding recommendations of Decentralization Commission said:—No general reply can be given without detailes explanations and qualifications of excessive length, and the compilation of these, would necessitate protracted references to local governments and would serve no useful purpose. If the Hon'ble Member cares to specify any particular proposal of the Commission, of the subsequent history of which he desired to be made aware an endeavour will be made to supply him with the facts.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding the powers and privileges of the Governor-in-Council of the new Presidency of Bengal said: (a) The powers and privileges of the Governor-in-Council designate of the new Presidency of Bengal will be governed by the legislation which will shortly be undertaken in the Imperial Parliament pending which no statement can be made. (b) No proposals to curtail or abolish the powers of the Madras and Bombay Governments in the matter of direct correspondence with the Secretary of States are at present before the Government of India.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding Bengal and North Western Railway, said: No representations have been received by the Government of India of such a nature as would support the imputations against the Company's management contained in part (a) of the question. In the matter of shortness of rolling stock, the present temporary pressure of trade is causing the same difficulty to be felt on other railways in India. In these circumstances Government do not propose to hold the enquiry proposed in part (b). As regards (d), the dividend paid by the company during the last five years for which figures are available is in 1906, 6 1-2, 1907, 7 1-2, 1908, 7 1-2 1909, 7 1-2, 1910, 7 1-2 including a bonus of a half per cent. I would mention that the Bengal and North-Western Railway proper was constructed entirely out of funds provided by the general public without a gusrantee or any other financial assistance from Government.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE BILL.

In moving that the Special Marriage Bill be referred to a Select Committee, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu said that when he introduced this Bill last year he must say he did not expect or anticipate the large and influential support that he received throughout the country. It was beyond his wildest expectations. If they studied the history of social legislation in this country from the time when the Marquis of Wellesley stopped the practice of throwing children into the sea, down to the time when the Consent Bill was passed into law, there was almost always a number of people against the stopping of such inhuman practices as throwing children into the sea, the killing of female children and the burning of Hindu children. When Lord William Bentick introduced his great legislation stopping the burning of Hindu widows, would the Hindus of modern days believe that their ancestors in every part of India gathered together and submitted a solid memorial to the Government stating that if the widows were no longer burnt on the banks of the Ganges the result would be that the marital rights of the Hindus would be seriously jeopardised, that chastity amongst women would be an unknown quantity, that husbands would be poisoned and murdered, that life would be insecure and that there would be no more social life. Who would not now say that that was the grossest libel on Hindu womanhood. He remembered also the great agitation that was raised when the Bill raising the Age of Consent was introduced into that Council in the time of Lord Lansdowne.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE BILL.

Then when the great Vidyasagar brought forward his Widow Remarriage Bill what was the feeling of the country from Bombay to Calcutta? There were protests against its provisions. Hindu society was going to be turned upside down, the purity of the Hindu widow was going to be destroyed. The small measure he introduced had not met a hundredth part of the opposition that these measures met in the past ages not even the measure which he sought to amend. Then he might refer to the many public meetings all over India in support of the Bill and say that he had the highest authority in the country in his favour.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, in supporting the motion, said:—"My Lord, I beg to support the motion and in doing so I must state that powerful reasons have influenced my vote. When the Bill was introduced, I pointed out that my community would be opposed to it. Parsi opinion generally is unfavourable to the Bill. But, I cannot but think this opposition is based upon an inadequate appreciation of the exigencies of the situation. The Bill does not specially affect us Parsis. It contains no provisions opposed to the fundamental principles of the Parsi Marriage Act or to the existing practices of the community. Monogamy and divorce, the practical characteristics of the Act on which new provisions are sought to be grafted, are familar to us. The only feetures disagreeable to the average Parsi are the removal of the existing bar to intermarriage between Parsis and non-Parsis, while the parties remain faithful to their respective religions, and the omission of the Asirval ceremony.

The Maharajah of Burdwan made a long speech in course of which he was called to order by Vice President. He said:—"I beg to submit that the Government should not allow this Bill to go on into select committee but should throw it out at this stage as it involved a change of a purely religious or social character. It is a matter for the consideration of the pundits and moulvis and social reformers and not for the Government to legislate upon.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis in the course of his speech said:—"Unlike the Maharaja of Burdwan I realise the hardship which the existing law substantive and adjective entails upon the large number of people who with ideas broadened by education and travel but firm in fate of their forefathers are anxious to ensure homogeneity and vigour to the Indian races by free inter marriages without moral compunction and consequential legal disadvantage.

Mr. Subba Rao criticised the Bill at some length, but did not oppose its reference to the Select Committee.

Mr. Saifi opposed the measure and said that the Bill had not passed the test of public opinion and said the Punjab was opposed to it.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that the general attitude of Government was very clear and concise. In so far as the Bill sought to leave it upon to individuals to replace or the supplement of religious ceremonies by a civil contract the proposed measure was in consequence with advanced Western ideas and it was impossible for the Government to withhold their sympathy entirely from the earnest reformers who wished to place this greater liberty within the reach of their fellow countrymen.

Mr. Ali Imam in course of a long speech criticised the Bill from a legal standpoint and opposed the motion. He agreed that there was a good deal in the Bill which demanded careful consideration and which he urged required its rejection. The Bill was really a bolder measure than one, brought forward fifty years ago by Sir Barry Maine. In substance Mr. Basu's Bill was exactly the same that put forward by Sir Henry Maine with the exception that in it were included provisions which Sir Henry recognising difficulties kept out of his Bill.

Mr. Jinnah supported the Bill on grounds of equity and justice and gave instances in which Mahomedan laws have been modified by this Council and criticised some objections raised by the Law Member.

Nawab Abdul Majid opposed the motion and thought it was their duty to safeguard Moslem Laws and quoted the Nawab of Rampore's opinion against the Bill.

Mr. Madholkar supported the measure and gave Shastric injunctions in support of his contention. He complimented Sir Reginald Craddock on his sympathy and asked the Government to let the Bill go into Select Committee.

Mr. G. Dholkar urged that the Bill was not dictated by political aspirations as the Law Member seemed to imagine but mainly meant for religious and social elevation of Indian people.

Mr. Zulfikar Ali Khan and Mr. Huda and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya opposed the motion.

Mr. Haque supported the motion and quoted the Hon'ble Amir Ali's ruling on the point that intermarriage between Musalman and non-Mussalmans was permissible.

Mr. Gokhale said that despite the fact that there was no chance of the motion being adopted by the Council he should like to say a word or two and to ask the Government even at this late hour to reconsider their position. It was quite true that a very large majority of their countrymen were opposed to the Bill, but at the same time he thought it was due to the supporters of the Bill that Government should allow this Bill to be examined by the Select Committee because it was only a Select Committee that could properly examine it. Personally he was strongly in support of the Bill.

At this stage the Council was adjourned till tomorrow morning when discussion on Mr. Basu's Bill will be resumed.

DESPERATE MURDERER.

Sentenced to Transportation for Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 26.

The Sessions Judge to-day sentenced Nunjundappa to transportation for life on the charge of murdering Ramacharia on the 5th November last. The facts were that at the neighbouring hamlet accused and deceased had had a caste quarrel in course of which the former shot the latter with a revolver and barricading himself for four days in his hut and kept the village and Bangalore City Police at bay with the same weapon. He was ultimately overpowered of with fire hose.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 25.

The trial was begun in the District Magistrate's Court to-day of Rangaswamy, a driver of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway who was charged by the railway police under Section 101 of the Indian Railways Act with endangering the safety of persons in connection with the recent collision at Marikuppam Station of the Kolar Gold Fields section. Three witnesses were examined for the prosecution and the trial was adjourned.

THE following Press communique is issued in the Home Department: His Excellency the Viceroy has selected Major A. Smith, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Agra, to be Civil Surgeon, Simla, (east) in succession to Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Gelville, I.M.S.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Important Speech by the Governor.

GRANT TO THE PRESIDENCY.

The annual prize-distribution of the Bombay Education Society's High Schools was held yesterday at the Society's School, Byculla, Bombay. H. E. Sir George Clarke presided and there was a large attendance. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, who were accompanied by Captain Davis, A.-D.-C., were received by the Rev. W. Kennelly, Honorary Secretary of the Society, and others. His Excellency on arrival inspected the cadet company of the School. On the motion of the Rev. W. Kennelly, Honorary Secretary of the Society the report was taken as read, after which H. E. Lady Clarke gave away the prizes.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. the Governor, who was received with loud cheering, then spoke as follows:

Mr. Kenelly, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Last year I was unable to be present at your annual prize-giving; but my much better half took my place. I am very glad that we are both able to be here to-day, which must be our farewell to the Bombay Education Society. It has had a long career of usefulness and it was never, I believe, so valuable and so efficient as now. It supplies a great need in giving High School education to the boys and girls of the domiciled community in Bombay and it is an excellent instance of the benefits attainable by organized private effort, which helps to relieve the burdens of Government and possesses the advantages which such effort, inspired by enthusiasm for a good cause, can always claim. The relative merits of Government and aided Educational Institutions are questions as to which one may argue at any length. I will only say that wherever a good managing body can be formed consisting of experienced men who can work in full harmony giving their time and their knowledge freely, success attends the aided schools.

Where there is faction, lack of interest or ignorance of educational matters, failure in greater or less degree, is certain. The Government Education Department is now very large and its work is steadily growing. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to such organizations as the Bombay Education Society which help and are helped by the Department while controlling their own administration and finances. To give you some idea of the magnitude of the educational activities of this Presidency I will point out that the number of institutions in the year 1910-11 was: Under District or Municipal Boards, aided 7,396; Under private management, aided 2,459; Unaided 268. You will realize, therefore, the great extent and importance of the aided system and the large number of institutions which depend for their efficiency upon private management. In Bombay we have six Institutions which minister specially to the needs of Europeans and Eurasians in the High and Middle stages of the code. Among them I find that this Society stands first in the number of girl pupils and second in the number of boys. The Report this year shows many changes which indicates important advances. The strengthening of the staff is an excellent step on which I warmly congratulate the Committee.

VALUE OF TRAINED TEACHERS.

"The value of experienced and trained teachers cannot be over-estimated. The real weakness of education in India lies in the too general inadequacy of teaching power as I have often tried to point out. In time, this weakness will be realized and remedied; but at present I am afraid that there is a widespread tendency to believe that the number of schools established and the number of pupils attending them are trustworthy indications of the progress of education. This of course is a fallacy. The indifferent or bad school may do real harm. It deceives the parents who receive no adequate return from expenditure which may have involved self-denial. It fails to strengthen character and to sharpen the intellectual faculties. It creates only disappointment and discontent. Government expenditure upon the Secondary schools is large and increasing. Exclusive of buildings and equipment, we spent Rs. 5,64,000 on these schools in 1910-11 as compared with Rs. 20,17,300 upon Primary Education. We now have to meet a strong popular demand for new Primary Schools which we have been rapidly increasing in the last four years. We shall continue to move forward in this direction; but at the same time we feel that the underpayment of teachers is a grave evil which seriously impedes the sound progress which we desire. On these grounds we decided to increase the fees in our Secondary Schools. Such a step is necessarily unpopular. One increase the cost of any commodity without creating what may be regarded as a hardship. The extreme cheapness of Secondary Education, however, has not proved an advantage. It has pressed heavily upon some of the aided schools and it has lowered the value of the commodity provided, thus reacting upon the higher education of which those schools are the foundation. We believe that the moderate increase of fees will not reduce the number of pupils, that it will enable us materially to improve the Government High Schools and will be helpful to many of the aided schools. One of the best High Schools in the Presidency, St. Xavier's School, charging high fees, attracts large number of pupils, which shows that where the quality of the teaching is of high standard, a correspondingly high fee is not a deterrent. At the same time we are providing a ten per cent proportion of free studentship to meet the case of the poor parents of clever boys who deserve to be educated beyond the Primary Stage.

EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

'I am glad to say that the Government of India, out of the Rs. 50 lakhs recurring educational grant which was announced at Delhi, has allocated Rs. 6 1-2 lakhs to this Presidency. (Applaused). Of this sum, Rs. 4,36,000 are ear-marked for the Elementary Education of boys, and Rs. 40,000 for the education of Europeans and Eurasians which latter provision will interest this Society. The resources of Government will, therefore, be strengthened, and I trust we shall be able so to apply them as to raise the equality of our education while promoting its wider diffusion among the masses. The schools of this Society are now very efficiently staffed and the improvement of the school buildings is a most important gain. I believe that bright, clean and airy class rooms are essential, and that education cannot be properly carried on in depressing surroundings. There are schools in Bombay which are utterly unfit for their purpose, and do not even comply with the elementary requirements of sanitation. Two features in the Report appeal strongly to me. The "private reading scheme" has great possibilities of good, and I hope that it may become general in our High Schools. I am inclined to think that the hours of instruction may be a little too long in some cases and that a period for reading might be subtracted from them. I agree that the reading habit which is most valuable, does not come by nature into us all, and that it needs to be encouraged. If it can be acquired in the period of school life and if it can be directed on wise lines, I believe that such reading can be most beneficial to our boys and girls, enriching their minds and helping to form literary taste. Then again I am particularly glad to hear that "Games are in a very healthy condition", because I am certain that good games, played in the right spirit, have a moral value in the development of manly character and can at the same time quicken our powers of learning. I congratulate Captain Cardale on the smartness and efficiency of the School Cadet Company. Military training has an importance of its own in engendering habits of quick obedience and a sense of discipline which are necessary for us all and are not too common in these days. The work of the girls' school seem most satisfactory. I fear I know nothing about "needlework" and "cutting out" while "cookery" impresses me only if it is bad; but I do think that practical training of this kind is useful even for girls who may not have to carry it out in their lives. For boys and girls alike, manual training in some form is an important adjunct to a general education. The "old girls"—I am quoting or I would not venture to call them so—seem to have greatly distinguished themselves. I congratulate the school on winning the Tennis Cup and I hope that Club drill and skipping have not been neglected although there were no competitions last year. It is pleasant to hear of the help which the schools have received from kind friends who have given their services on their money in aid of the needs and the pleasures of the pupils. Such generous assistance must be a great encouragement to the Society.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S MISSION IN INDIA.

'The boys and girls who have received prizes to-day will, I am sure, be inspired by their success to further efforts in the future. Greater prizes in life await them if they take full advantage of the sound education they are receiving here. If their careers are to be passed in India there will be many and special opportunities of doing good by setting a bright example of gentle manners and of kindly sympathy. We English are here to show the millions around us what is best in our religion, our culture and our traditions. We have keen critics who watch us, and we are judged much more by our hearts than by our heads. Our influence can be great and beneficial if we ignore the barriers of race and colour and make our fellow-Indian subjects feel that we are their real friends. The responsibilities of the British people in India are visibly increasing, and upon you boys and girls of the coming generation much depends. Fit yourselves here for those responsibilities, which if nobly discharged will bring happiness to your own lives and to those about you. Lady Clarke and I are very glad to have been able to be present to-day. We hope you will not quite forget us when we have left you, and we cordially wish you all that is best in the future and for the Bombay Education Society continued and increasing success in the excellent work which it is carrying on.' (Loud Applause.)

THANKING THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

The Rev. Kennelly then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies for their kind presence there that afternoon. They were all sorry to hear that they would shortly be losing their Excellencies, whom he begged to assure that they would always be remembered by the boys and girls of the school. He hoped the words his Excellency had uttered there that afternoon would go home to the hearts of the boys and girls, who would try to be a credit not only to their school but also to the race to which they belong. (Applause.)

The Rev. Kennelly then called for three cheers for their Excellencies, which were heartily given. The children then went through an interesting programme of songs, drill and Kindergarten games.

THE REPORT.

The following are extracts from the annual report, which was [taken as read:—"The year 1911 has been one of considerable change, and it is hoped one of improvement, in staff, buildings, and equipment. Mr. T. of. Evans, from the Boys' High School, Panchgani, was appointed Head Master at the beginning of the year, in place of Mr. H. C. Macnee who had resigned after eleven years' excellent and valued service. Mr. A. L. Grinsell (B. A., Cantab) arrived in October, and Mr. A. Ashton (B. A., Birmingham) at the beginning of this year, thus considerably improving the efficiency of the Boys' School staff; which still retains the valued services of Mr. Millard, and also of Mrs. Colthoun and Mr. Brown. In the Girls's School Miss Savage succeeded Mrs. Macnee as Head Mistress at the beginning of the year. Miss Savage was succeeded in the post of First Assistant by Miss Bruce (L. L. A., St. Andrew's) who came out from Home at the beginning of March. In October Miss Counsell and Miss Bradford arrived from England as Kindergarten Mistress and Assistant Kindergarten Mistress, respectively. The Committee recognizing the need for trained and experienced teachers has thus added two University men to the Boys' Schools staff, and three trained teachers from England to the Girls' School staff, which may now be considered as adequate and up to date. The School Buildings which for so many years have presented a very dilapidated and almost humble-down appearance have been thoroughly repaired, painted, and colour-washed, at a cost of about Rs. 30,000, so that they now appear (to quote the words of the Head Master) 'a fitting place for the instruction of youth not merely in book knowledge but in those habits of cleanliness, tidiness, and method which are so essential in every branch of life." The health of the two Schools throughout the year has been excellent, barring a few cases of measles and chicken-pox amongst the younger children in the Girls' School. The Head Master of the Boys' School reports:—"The work of the School has progressed steadily. Two reports of the Inspector of Europeans Schools have been received since the last Prize Distribution, in both of which Mr. Dudley expresses warm approval of the work done and of the lines on which the Committee are working for the improvement of their Schools. A private reading scheme has been introduced according to which every boy has to read for at least half an hour a day. It is felt that private reading among boys is a thing to be encouraged, not merely because it improves a boy's command of English and enlarges his knowledge of men and things but because it will, if steadily persevered in, provide a youth after he leaves school with a taste for good literature and a habit and recreation that will brighten his whole life. Games are in a very healthy condition, although the School team just failed to win either of the Hockey tournaments. In a Boxing competition for the Bombay Volunteer Rifles held in the Skating Rink in September, the boys of this School carried off all the six cups that were awarded to cadet boxers. The School Cadet Company under Captain W. B. Cardale is over a hundred strong and has reached a very high state of efficiency. The Head Mistress of the Girls' School reports:—Four girls have been entered for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, the results of which have not been published yet. Two girls have passed the Second Grade and three girls the First Grade Examination in Drawing of the Bombay School of Arts. At the competitions of the Girls' High Schools' Athletic Association the Cup for Tennis was won by our girls. The competitions for Club Drill and Skipping have not been held. The needle-work, the cutting out and the cookery were pronounced to be excellent by the examiners.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY'S personal staff in the new province will include Mr. C. B. Bayley as Private Secretary and Captain Collingridge as A-D-C. The former will be remembered in connection with the Press Camp at Delhi were he made so popular a camp officer. The latter has done well as Adjutant of the 9th Gurkhas.

RINGWORM WITH LOSS OF HAIR CURED

Almost Impossible to Describe State Head Was In. Raw from Using Unsuitable Ointments. Thought Hair Would Never Grow Again.

Used Cuticura Remedies. Hair Now Thick and Full of New Growth.

"I feel it my duty to let you know that Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent completely cured my little girl of ringworm. Her head had been troubled with this terrible disease for over twelve months, during which time I tried many remedies without results. In fact some were so powerful that they even burned her head and made it worse. I also consulted a skin hospital. It is almost impossible to describe the state her head was in, for it was a mass of the eruption. There was one place as large as a four-shilling piece without hair and it remained like that for a year. I quite thought her hair would never grow again. Having heard a great deal about Cuticura Ointment, I got a tin of it and also a tablet of Cuticura Soap. After using the two for a week I saw an improvement, so I also bought a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. After using the three for about three months her scalp was completely cured. "I had had to cut her hair in great patches before I used the Cuticura Remedies, but after a short treatment with them, the hair began to grow, now it is thick and full of new growth. I only wish I had tried them at first, as they would have saved the child a lot of suffering, for her head was raw through using unsuitable ointments." (Signed) Mrs. T. Ward, 157, Markby Rd., Winson Green, Birmingham, England, May 21, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Calcutta, B. K. Paul; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc: U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book on the best care and treatment of skin and scalp.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

German Espionage.

London, Feb. 11.

The trial of Captain Heinrich Grosse, an officer of the German army, on a charge of espionage, was concluded at Winchester yesterday.

It was shown that the accused had made elaborate inquiries in regard to the coal supplies at Portsmouth, and the number of men in the barracks there. He stated that he wanted the information for a book to enable German merchants to offer coal for sale wherever there was a shortage, and told a pensioner that he would possibly send him to other English seaports to complete the inquiries. When arrested the accused had a letter in cypher in his possession.

Mr. Justice Darling, in the course of his summing up, urged the jury not to act in a spirit of vengeance.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

In sentencing the accused to three years' penal servitude, Mr. Justice Darling said that espionage tended to inflame hostile feeling between nations, and that might lead to war. The continuance of peace demanded the cessation of such provocations, and severe punishment was the only deterrent.

The "Daily Chronicle," in commenting upon the case, states that the punishment inflicted is harsh, the accused being treated not alone as a spy, but as a hardened criminal.

E. T. Hooley Found Guilty.

London, Feb. 10.

The trial of E. T. Hooley on a charge of false representation was concluded at the Old Bailey yesterday. It was alleged that the accused obtained £2,000 from George Tweeddale, of Rochester, by having falsely represented that an estate which he had purchased was unburdened.

For the defence it was urged that the charges on Risely Hall, the property bought by Tweeddale, were not ordinary mortgages since they did not restrict his power to sell.

After a retirement of twenty-five minutes, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Justice Phillimore, in sentencing the accused to 12 months' imprisonment in the second division, said that he concurred in the jury's verdict. Possibly Hooley was not alone blameworthy. Young Tweeddale had lost £27,500 in the course of a year and a half, and was liable for an additional sum of £16,000. Nevertheless the offence was a serious one. His Honour concluded by saying that the privilege of writing, which is granted to prisoners in the second division, was appropriate to the case of an educated business man such as Hooley.

The accused, who was unmoved when the sentence was imposed did not make any statement.

Wreck in Mid-Atlantic.

London, Feb. 9.

A sensational disaster in mid-ocean is reported to have occurred. During the voyage of the British three-masted schooner Hibernia, 329 tons, from Nova Scotia to the Barbadoes, she sprang a leak in mid-Atlantic. The disaster occurred on December 29 last, and for 29 days the crew of seven remained on the water-logged vessel, suffering terrible privations. Most of their provisions and water were washed overboard and they subsisted on tinned salmon and tea, the latter of which they chewed to quench their thirst. For the last 14 days of their perilous plight, they were practically without food, and when they were rescued by a liner they were almost exhausted. The liner conveyed the shipwrecked men to Liverpool.

Imperial Preference.

London, Feb. 12.

The Commonwealth High Commissioner, the Agents-General for the Australian States, and Messrs. W. P. Reeves (formerly High Commissioner for New Zealand), and J. G. Jenkins (formerly Agent-General for South Australia), attended the 21st annual banquet given by the General Electric Company, Ltd., on Saturday.

Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner for Australia, said that he looked with every confidence to the day when every article imported in every portion of the British Empire would be labelled, "Made within the King's dominions."

Sir John Taverner, the Agent-General for Victoria, expressed the opinion that the time was now ripe for the Imperial Parliament to deal with the question of the representation in the House of Commons of the various dominions of the Empire.

Belgian Riots.

Brussels, Feb. 11.

A mob of coal miners at Mons, a town in the south of Belgium, about 10 miles north of the French frontier, yesterday, made an attempt to liberate two strikers who had been arrested on a charge of looting. The gendarmes discharged their rifles over the heads of the mob, which thereupon dispersed. Several gendarmes were injured by stones thrown by their assailants.

In another part of the town 500 strikers looted a cart when upon a detachment of chasseurs charged them with fixed bayonets. This action encouraged the rioters that they made a determined attack on the chasseurs, who were forced to retire. The troops subsequently rallied, however, and in the ensuing struggle several of the rioters were wounded.

Bermudan Monte Carlo.

Bermudas, February 10.

The audacious proposals of a syndicate of American capitalists to establish casinos and gambling hells, transforming the Bermudas Islands into a veritable Monte Carlo, has been summarily blocked by the order of the Governor, Sir Walter Kitchener. Members of the Parliament of the Bermudas, which are a British colony, ironically declare that the residents of Bermuda object to a Monte Carlo in their midst, because they have an old-fashioned prejudice against suicides.

A Kentucky Feud.

Pikesville (Kentucky), Feb. 11.

A sensation has been caused by the shooting of one of the most noted leaders of a sanguinary Kentucky family feud, which has been waged for many years. This man, named Hall, was shot dead with a revolver by a policeman, who was trying to arrest his son. A second later the son himself was also slain.

Hall, the father, is said to be accountable for no fewer than 22 murders, committed in the prosecution of the family vendetta. A revival of the feud on an extensive scale is anticipated throughout the district.

Workhouse Agitation.

London, Feb. 11.

The inmates of the Liverpool workhouse are considerably agitated by reason of the refusal of the board of management to substitute foreign for home-killed meat, thereby effecting a saving of £4,000 per annum. It was stated by the board that the shrinkage of imported meat in cooking made the home-killed article cheaper. To test this a number of experiments were made, and these showed that the home-killed meat lost 19 3-4oz., chilled lost 17 1-4oz., and frozen lost 19 1-2 oz. per 10lb. after cooking.

Archaeological Research.

Khartoum, Feb. 12.

An interesting discovery is reported as having been made at Meroe, on the River Nile, about 120 miles north of Khartoum, by Mr. John Garstang, the well-known archaeologist, who has conducted many excavations in England, Asia, and Egypt. In the course of his researches in the vicinity of Meroe, Mr. Garstang found luxurious baths, fed from aqueducts from the river, and finally flowing in cascades between sculptured lions. The discovery, it is held, confirms the correctness of ancient Abyssinian records.

Labour in America.

Chicago, Feb. 10.

According to the newspapers, the Labour leaders here are secretly perfecting the territorial organisation of railway labour.

The Shop Employers' Association proposes to include every railway operating west of the Mississippi, with the object of inforcing its demand for a general increase in wages. The plan followed involves a general strike on all railways, if the wages be not increased.

Mexican Rebellion.

Mexico City, Feb. 10.

The Minister for the Interior, Senor Gonzales, in visiting Chihuahua, in order to pacify the rebels, was cut off through all bridges on the railroads being burned. He had a narrow escape of capture, but the conductor of the hand car on which he travelled saved him when overtaken by a rebel detachment. A relief train finally rescued the Minister.

The Charlesworth Case.

London, Feb. 11.

Violet Charlesworth, who, with her mother, was sentenced on February 24, 1910, to three years' imprisonment on a charge of having obtained money by false pretences at Derby, has been released from prison.

THE AUTHOR OF ADAM BEDE.

III.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

The qualities and defects of her character were as if blended and concentrated. The surges of tenderness which swelled her large heart formed that current of sympathy which was to be the inner principle of her work as a writer, and which separates her as by a wide gulf from that militant Realism of the French, the offspring of the Positive philosophy, which stands out for the rigid methods of science in romance. She had not yet known that everything is as it ought to be, and that it is necessary to learn to love it "through" and "for" what it is and "such" as it is. Whatever formed the mean alloy in her brilliant metal, jealousy, envy, vanity—was turned into ambition, keen and ardent like all her sentiments. And she did not know how to go to work with this ambition of hers. She vaguely dreamt of regenerating the world. Two lines in "Daniel Deronda" sum up this phase of expectation: "You may try in vain, you will never be able to figure to yourself what it is to feel in one's self the force of a man's genius, and yet to suffer the slavery of being a girl." This perhaps explains the feminine talent she was wanting in of writing letters. Then the influence of Herbert Spencer and the excess of scientific method is one the defect in the style of her youthful correspondence. Before she is twenty she takes liberties with abstract terms and scientific comparisons. Speaking of her mind she says "it resembles a stratum of conglomerate fragments, where appear here and there, now a jawbone, or the rib of a powerful quadruped, now the delicate impress of some plant of the family of ferns, of slight shells, and of mysterious, and undefinable objects, solidly encrusted in a uniform stone, useful but without interest." The scholar who expresses herself so, because she thinks so, was destined later to speak of the "mental furniture" to "congenital incapacity" and the "manly selective sensibility" of Rembrandt. Suffice it to say that Miss Evans was thinking at the time of writing a poem on "The Progress of Architecture." In the spring of 1841 her father ceded Griff to his son Isaac, and retired from business to settle with his daughter at Coventry, who like one famished fell to what Coventry had to offer in books and teachers. She learnt Greek, Latin, Hebrew, laboured at German, French, Italian, and attacked the sciences and philosophy. For ten years she want on amassing the vast learning, which served her after as a fulcrum for her imagination, and sometimes proved a burden. A common friend introduced her to some heretics in the hope that her piety would move them, and bring back the wandering lambs to the fold. The friend was mistaken. Miss Evans had come to Coventry a stern Calvinist, and a year had not yet rolled away when the aunts Pearson, and aunt Elizabeth, and brother Isaac had to hide their faces.

SHE PROVED A CHAMELEON.

A scandal got abroad in the little world of Coventry that she had become an infidel and refused to go to church. Her father irritated by her impious conduct went to live with another of his daughters, leaving the reprobate to gain her living as she liked. At this sad news everyone felt it his duty to intervene. Each one was lavish with more zeal than tact or prudence. The father saw in all this but the question of exterior correction. It offended him that a young person should have no creed. As to ideas he would not mind, nor meddle with them. On condition of his receiving her back, she made a concession and returned to the church. The storm blew over, but it left a resentment with the rebel astonishing in one so eminent. In an article on the poet Young she clearly declared in 1857 that our moral progress is as independent of our faith in a future life, as the transformation of gas in our lungs is independent of the plurality of worlds; and she evidently attacked religion. Impatience took hold of her, says Lord Acton and she could not endure those who failed to follow her and during one part of her life she reckoned prejudices, false reasoning and wilful blindness among the attributes of orthodoxy. But it is not religious orthodoxy alone that has the monopoly of these. Free-thinkers have their orthodoxy too. In the beginning of 1844 she undertook the translation of the Life of Jesus by Strauss, without abating her horror of blue-stockings whom she compared with learned mice. To Strauss succeeded Spinoza and Feuerbach. The current of Germanic influence resulting from those labours mingled with a powerful French current produced a number of lectures.

ROUSSEAU AND GEORGE SAND

had run through the mould of her mind. She liked the confessions of the former particularly. She had very clearly discerned the special character of the influence of Rousseau, and analysed well the reasons which have rendered it so prodigiously extensive, and so curiously tenacious, that Jean-Jacques has become one of those giant reservoirs, few in the intellectual history of humanity whence have sprang entire literatures in all directions. "Writers, says she, who have had the greatest influence on me, are not for that matter, my oracles I may not have embraced a single one of their opinions, and may be that I have only wished my life to be absolutely different to theirs. For example, I should be very indifferent were a competent person to come to overwhelm me with arguments to prove that the views of Rousseau on life, government and religion are miserably false, and that he has rendered himself guilty of some of the worst of baseneeses which have ever degraded civilized man. I would admit all that but it would be none the less true that it is he who has sent through my intellectual and moral being the electric vibrations, which have awakened in me dormant perceptions and which have made for me of man and of nature, a new world of thought and of sentiment. Not that he has inculcated any new belief, but simply because the powerful breath of his inspiration has polished my faculties so far that I have been able to give a more precise form to ideas which so long had inclined my mind to the state of vague presentiment. The fire of his genius has so well dissolved in the crucible my old ideas and old prejudices that I am able to send forth new combinations out of them. She could not have said better. It is to this "electric vibration" best felt than expressed that Rousseau owes his peopling the world with spiritual offsprings. The action exercised by George sand is naturally analogous to that of Rousseau's. She had not recourse to her writings as to a code of morals or a manual of instruction. "No matter if I am or am not in accord with her on the subject of marriage, let her plot be correctly laid down, or as it seems to me more probable, let her dispense with any plot, and begin writing as her mind dictates, leaving the winding-up of it to Providence. It is enough that I bow to her with everlasting gratitude for the mighty power of God manifested in her. For I cannot read six pages without avowing that it has been given to her to paint human passions and their consequences and also some of our mo

THE ELECTRIC DRIVE.

Irregular Driving of Cotton Machinery.

In spite of the multiplication of factories in which electrical transmission is used, many millmen continue to insist that as an engine and a dynamo require more steam to turn them than an engine alone, the power must cost more and the cost of manufacturing must necessarily be raised. It is quite true that the conversion of steam power into electrical current and its reconversion into mechanical force at the machine, involve a loss in energy, but this is by no means the end of the problem. By some curious oversight it has been assumed for many years that if the prime mover in the engine house could be got to turn with a speed error of only 2 1-2 per cent. everything that was possible had been done to ensure good manufacturing.

It was only when the textile expert began to deal with the problem from the other end, that he discovered that even perfect regularity of turning in the engine room was no guarantee of the same uniformity among the machines. The strength and proportions of shafting and hangers had been very thoroughly established by many experiments, but one thing had been overlooked. The transmission of power along a shaft involved a certain amount of twist, converting it into a spring. The twist remains constant so long as the power transmitted is uniform but any increase or diminution of resistance of the machines driven is responded to by an alteration of twist of the shafting, and a disturbance of speed of the machines whose uniform running is so desirable. Cotton has a shorter fibre than silk or wool, and when in a state of great tenuity, very slight changes of speed suddenly made in the machines have such an injurious effect on the process as to reduce the limit of speed of working. Inferior belting, so largely used in India, is another important cause of disturbance. The tension on a working belt varies greatly on the pulling and returning lengths the latter being comparatively slack. When the belt is composed of pieces of leather of different quality, each piece is liable to stretch to a different amount, as it comes into tension on the driving side, and the varying stretch causes changes of speed that are disclosed by the recording tachometer. Again, the jointing by lacing, without reducing the thickness of the belt, offers more resistance to bending than the parts of single thickness when passing over the pulleys at high speed ; all these contribute their disturbing influence to the running of textile machines.

A very interesting series of articles has just been concluded in the "Textile Recorder" (Manchester) on the causes of fluctuation of speed in textile machinery, the amount of fluctuation, and the remedy to be used. The methods of observation employed by the writer of the articles leave no room for discussion as to their accuracy. The first illustrations give the plan of a weaving mill and tachograph records of the variation of speed of a line shaft, amounting to 3 per cent. at the rope race wall but increasing to 13 per cent. at the extreme end, where an extension had been added to the shed to contain Northrop looms, which gave serious trouble in working. The engine ran within 1 1-2 to 2 per cent. of uniformity and the trouble was worst when all the Northrop looms were working, the cages not being in correct position to receive the shuttles at the end of their stroke. All went well if the looms in the main shed were stopped, when the fluctuation of speed fell to 4 per cent., which seemed to be the safe limit. Another case is cited where three rooms each contained 14 pairs of mules, and were driven from one engine. Frequent complaints arose regarding irregularity of yarn, from the mules furthest from the engine. The maximum fluctuation of speed at the far end of the line shaft was 9 per cent, while that at the near end 3 per cent. and was 3 per cent. and of the engine 2 per cent. Six per cent of fluctuation is, according to the writer, the maximum allowable for mules, but in the majority of modern spinning rooms with eight or more pairs of mules, the figure rises to 12 per cent., so that to keep down to a limit of 6 per cent. is difficult without excessive increase of the weight of the shafting. Special attention is given to the varying power absorbed by mules at the various stages of their work to the proportions of fly-wheels and the details of governors, and the inevitable conclusion is that to ensure the steadiest running, and, with it the maximum speed of spinning or weaving, the disturbance due to the spring of shafting and belting must be reduced to a minimum or abolished.

In support of the above, there are the results of exhaustive experiments carried out in the Breightment Mill near Bolton, belonging to Messrs. Frears, Lord and Brothers, who were enabled to compare the individual electric drive the group electric drive, and the usual steam drive which they already possessed. The result of these experiments satisfied them that individually driven looms shewed an increased production of not less than 10 per cent above those driven from the electrically driven line shafts, while the steadiness of the drive shewed advantages in other directions also. It was therefore decided to adopt the individual electric drive in their new weaving shed, the first in Lancashire, and the first large shed in the United Kingdom to be operated throughout with individual motors. The shed is now at work, electrical current is bought from the Lancashire Power Electric Company.

An ordinary steam driven weaving shed is estimated at £ 13 per loom, but with individual electric drive should not exceed £10. The electric equipment is estimated to equal the cost of engine, boiler and shafting. The saving is therefore £8 per loom. Among the working economies are the nigher speed, due to greater steadiness of drive, fewer warp and weft breakages, and facilities for prompt starting. The saving in power is estimated at 10 per cent., the lighting of the shed is improved, and the engineer's wage is eliminated :—"Indian Textile Journal."

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in.	Feb.	h m	ft. in.
F	23	m 1 59	27 9	23	m 8 5	16 8
		2 35 a	28 7		8 4 a	18 10
S	24	m 2 29	27 2	24	m 8 41	16 9
		3 24 a	26 0		8 43 a	20 0
S	25	m 3 2	26 4	25	m 9 25	17 0
		4 25 a	25 5		9 36 a	19 3
M	26	m 3 45	25 6	26	m 10 21	17 4
		5 49 a	25 1		11 19 a	22 3
TU	27	m 4 57	24 8	27	m 11 59	17 6
		7 33 a	25 6			
W	28	m 6 44	24 3	28	m 1 49	21 11
		9 1 a	26 8		1 30 a	17 2
TH	29	m 8 22	24 10	29	m 3 10	20 9
		9 52 a	27 11		2 43 a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 23 (Friday)	Sunrise	7h 3m	Sunset	6h 42m
„ 24 (Saturday)	„	7h 3m	„	6h 42m
„ 25 (Sunday)	„	7h 2m	„	6h 43m
„ 26 (Monday)	„	7h 1m	„	6h 43m
„ 27 (Tuesday)	„	7h 1m	„	6h 43m
„ 28 (Wednesday)	„	7h 0m	„	6h 44m
„ 29 (Thursday)	„	6h 59m	„	6h 44m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Feb. 26th, 0h. 56-7m. a.m ; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11-9m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 11th, 1h. 25-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 19th, 3h. 38-7m. a.m. ;

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.....	6	6
Same date last year.....	18	17
Total mortality from all causes...		90
Same date last year.....		131

BY THE WAY.

LITERARY CENSORSHIP IN ITALY.

While they are talking of literary censorship in England, Italy furnishes an example of its operation. A Milan house announced the other day a volume of war songs by Gabriele d'Anunzio. On the eve of publication, the publishers received the following letter from the Prefect of Milan : I am authoritatively informed that Gabriele d'Annunzio's song, entitled "The Song of the Dardanelles," contains certain stanzas calculated to give offence to Austria, and annoy the Emperor of Austria. As your advertisements state that it is your intension to publish his song, either separately or in conjunction with others, I am instructed to forbid you to include in the volume the stanzas which insult a friendly Power and its Sovereign. In case you should not feel inclined to submit to this prohibition, I have further to inform you that I shall be obliged in that case to take step to prevent the publication of the song in question. A few hours afterwards a public functionary arrived and confiscated all the copies he could find.

"LTD."

The passion for abbreviation, so characteristic a feature of present-day writing and speech, received judicial notice in a case decided by Mr. Justice Scrutton in mail week. Stripped of all technicalities the case raised the simple point, whether the letters "Ltd." constituted a legally permissible substitute for, or abbreviation of the word "Limited," in the name of a company. Mr. Justice Scrutton held that they did, basing his decision upon the principle that they clearly indicated to every commercial man of any intelligence that they represented the word "Limited." It would certainly have come as a shock to the commercial community to be told that their use of "Ltd." for "Limited" was a violation of the Companies Act, exposing the users to a substantial fine.

STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A STATUE.

The statue of King Charles I., at Charing Cross, which is annually decorated by devotees of the "Royal Martyr," ranks among the oldest and most artistic of all the public memorials in London. It was modelled by a French sculptor, and first set up in 1539, "on a spot near Covent-garden Church." After the execution of the hapless monarch his statue was sold by Parliament to a Holborn brazier named Rivers, with strict orders that it should be broken up. But the astute Rivers, with a keen eye for future contingencies, buried the statue intact in his garden, while he drove a brisk trade in knives and forks which he pretended were made from the bronze. When the Royalists came into power and fashion again at the Restoration, the statue was exhumed, and re-erected in 1674 in the present position.

WHERE SIR JOHN CHEKE IS BURIED.

St. Alban's, Wood-street, was rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire in the original Gothic design demanded by the parishioners. He evidently took more care with regard to correctness of detail than was his usual custom when he essayed to build in a style which he despised as "barbarous" ; and the graceful tower, one of the City landmarks, presents a particularly pleasing appearance. Somewhere within this church was buried Sir John Cheke, who "taught Cambridge and King Edward Greek" in the brave days before "compulsory Greek." Unluckily St. Alban's has suffered terribly from restorers and modernisers.

YOUNGEST TOWN IN NEW ZEALAND.

Te Kuiti is one of the youngest towns in New Zealand. Twenty years ago it consisted of one weather-board house and a railway shed. Ten years ago it contained only a dozen or so nondescript buildings. It has only existed as a borough for about twelve months. Out of its area of 1,956 acres, 375 acres only belong to Europeans or the State, the remainder belongs to the Maoris. Some years ago the Government could have purchased all the land in and about Te Kuiti for £10 an acre. To-day they could not purchase the same area at £200 par acre, and some of the sections in the main street have changed hands recently at rentals and goodwill which represent £1,300 an acre.

£10 TO £1,000 PER ACRE.

About 12 months ago, or, to be precise, on August 10, the Government officers valued the land and improvements Te Kuiti at £197,095, whilst the rateable value was £183,376. On March 31 of last year, the total value had risen to £227,784, and the rateable value had increased to £215,600, and it is estimated that the next valuation will show an increase of at least £25,000. This means that European energy and enterprise have created a value of nearly £128 per acre on land which largely belongs to the Maori, and when all the sections within the borough are taken up and built on, the values may easily exceed £1,000 per acre.

FLORA MACDONALD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

One of the favourite traditions of the eastern part of North Carolina is, according to Maude Radford Warren, in "Harper's Magazine," connected with Flora Macdonald, the saviour of Bonnie Prince Charlie, and indeed she is thoroughly identified with the history of the region. When the women tell her story they tell it with the sympathy they would feel toward a sister. It seems that after Flora, as they call her, had been forgiven by the House of Hanover for her help to the House of Stuart, she and her husband fell into straitened circumstances, and, encouraged by the account of the opportunities in North Carolina, sailed with a number of followers in 1775, and settled on the Cape Fear River, at what is now Fayetteville. Flora came with high hopes, and was received with the greatest deference by her countrymen.

ANOTHER CULLODEN.

After the Revolutionary War broke out, the British struck an early blow in North Carolina, perhaps with the idea that the Macdonalds and their clan would win the day. The Scotch Highlanders rallied to the cause of the king, as they were bound to do under their oath. Flora made an especial appeal to her kinsmen and clansmen to rally to the House of Hanover. The story goes that the Royalists drilled their forces on one side of Cross Creek, and the Whigs on the other, joining for social intercourse after military manœuvres were over. Every man who could shoulder a musket and handle a claymore was drilling, and the notes of the Scottish pibroch mingled with those of the English bugle. In February, 1776, the forces clashed, and there followed for the hapless Highlanders another Culloden.

LATE MR. A. TAYLOR INNES, LL.D.

Mr. A. Taylor Innes, the well-known Edinburgh advocate whose death was announced in mail week, is often referred to in the recently published volume, the "Early Letters of Marcus Dods," and Dr. Dods throws a pleasing light on his life and character. Here are some of the expressions Dods used respecting him : "He's a brick" : "I like Innes for his steadfastness" ; "I like him growingly" ; "his initials, A.I., record in shipping terminology his true character." Mr. Taylor Innes made many valuable contributions to ecclesiastico-legal and historical literature.

TOBACCO AND SCENT.

The editor of "American Medicine" is probably a smoker. At any rate, he has large sympathy for tobacco users, for, says the "New York Tribune," he takes a good hard crack at proposed legislation to make it illegal to smoke in any public place, a plan said to be sponsored by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. "We wonder," says this medical writer, "if it has ever struck any of these more fanatic anti-tobacconists, especially among the women, that to thousands of people the various scents that are particularly dear to the female ; and sometimes even the male heart, for incensing, as is supposed, personal attractiveness are in no degree less objectionable and offensive than the odour of tobacco is to others. What would they think of an attempt to prohibit the use of any scent in any public place?"

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MME. BERNHARDT AND THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

Mme. Bernhardt has just refused the Legion of Honour, and has declared that if the coveted "ribbon" has to come via replies to a string of questions which have nothing to do with the causes for which the honour is being awarded she would prefer to do without it. She says :—"The examiners wanted to pry into every detail of my artistic career, and even into my private life." Very rightly Mme. Bernhardt refused a distinction hedged by such conditions—a census paper or an insurance form might contain such queries, but hardly a document which professed to do honour to supreme art. From the great artist no inquiries should be made save of the qualities of his or her art. The Legion of Honour is not awarded on the same terms as the Dunmow flitch. Perfect domesticity has never been the reason of its award when it was bestowed upon men, and we may feel tolerably certain that had it been taking the exigencies of the Gallic temperament into consideration, the number of people to receive it would have been small, and the number of masculine names on its roll infinitesimal.

CRUEL CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Quite recently, in an English court, a judge spoke very sharply to a counsel who was endeavouring to impugn the testimony of a feminine witness by asking her harassing questions about her private life. The judge pointed out that affirmative answers to such questions would not lessen the value of a man's testimony, and in his court, where they had no bearing on the case, and where merely put in a cruel endeavour to discredit the witness, they could not be allowed. It was a form of the same attempt which is being made in Paris, to demand different standards of personal conduct from men and women, and the aim of which is to lessen the public credit of a woman by dragging into public view private matters which ought to be of no public concern. In the case of Mme. Curie, the same thing was recently attempted, and had it proved successful, it would have made it even more difficult than it is at present for women to do research work Mme. Bernhardt, like all great artists, is acutely sensitive and the attitude of those who have it in their power to do her honour is a great humiliation to her. But she has only to look around her to see that honours are rarely and grudgingly bestowed on women, and that when they are they arouse a storm of jealousy from the lower type of male rival. But she is quite right not to accept honour through humiliation.

OUR IMPATIENCE.

As a nation, the Saxon is incapable of sitting still in public for any length of time. The only exception to this is to be seen in our clubs, when, behind a newspaper in the most comfortable corner of the room, and with others likely to be in popular demand collected in a neat pile in our near vicinity, we settle down to a pleasant afternoon. But, after all, a club is not "public" ; it is the one place where we may be aggressive and commanding with the same ease as when within our own doors. Our natural restlessness is best observed at popular concerts, in lecture halls, and at theatres. The number of people who wait for the last item on a programme is infinitesimal, and may be compared to the small number of people who have ever seen the concluding action of even the most popular play. When she knows the heroine is about to subside into the hero's yearning arms, the lady in the stalls is, albeit with tears in her eyes, making tracks to be the first to catch the available taxi, and in the vestibule she will find hundreds of others intent on the same object ; whilst in the circle, the pit, and the gallery the same thing is happening, and the conclusion is played to the backs of even the most sympathetic patrons.

NATIONAL RESTLESSNESS.

But it is at lectures of any and every kind, more particularly those given by learned societies, that the national restlessness is seen at its best. In the middle of the lecture the apologetic creaking of chairs will be heard, and the polite will gently pad out in full view of the lecturer. The impolite will rustle out without making any attempt to dull the protest of the chair. Once there was a lecture at which none of these things happened. It was in the evening, and in the largest of the best-known fashionable galleries. A fashionable assemblage, obviously bored by the lecturer, were in little knots talking to each other. The lecturer was dull and the hall cold, yet no ones tirred, until one lady arose and silently flitted towards the door. She returned in a moment or two with a fur wrap. Some others went out and did the same. The lecturer drearily went on to a dreary conclusion, yet no one budged and no one listened. The end came, and with it the solution of the enigma. A servant announced supper ! The only thing that will make your ordinary Britisher stop until the end of anything is the knowledge that food will reward him.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Massilia," Feb. 28.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Massilia" is due to arrive here with the following passengers to-morrow.

Garnett-Orme, Miss H G and nurse
Hague, Miss A B
Harper Nelson, Mrs J J and infant
Oldham, Mrs R W S and child
Reeder, Miss
Sparke, Mr R
Sparke, Mrs
Thomas, Miss C
Vibart, Mr G
Vibart, Mrs and infant
Wade, Maj T R
Wood, Dr W B

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th February.

194. Parades.—E. E. Company—The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning. Examination for Extra Efficiency, etc. will be conducted.

E. P. GUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 27th February.

163. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Telegraph Cup Competition on Thursday 29th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

164. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on 2nd proximo. Entries will be received at the Adjutant's Office until 12 noon on Friday the 1st prox. (entries received after this hour will be charged for at double rate).

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

The Leslie Challenge Cup and Highland Challenge Cup Competition will be fired on 2nd proximo by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

165. To-day Tuesday 27th inst.—Bugle practice at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

FRATERCULUS GIGANTIS.

By way of suggesting that his visit to Berlin is inspired by motives of purely academic curiosity, Lord Haldane has taken as his companion his brother, Mr. John Scott Haldane, the Oxford Reader in Physiology. Like the War Secretary, Mr. Haldane studied at a German University, and he, too, has dabbled in philosophical speculation. But his main work has been in connection with respiration, under abnormal conditions, in mines, factories, and diving bells, and a good many of his conclusions have been stated in Blue-books and have formed the basis of legislation.

RUSKIN COLLEGE.

Thanks to the generous bequest of the late Mr. C. S. Buxton, Ruskin Hall will become Ruskin College. At mail week's ceremony, one of the foundation stones was laid by Mr. Buxton's father, the President of the Board of Trade, and another, by Mrs. Graffin, co-foundress of the College. The new buildings are to be in Walton-street, and will include a hall, a lecture-room, a Vice-Principal's house, and accommodation for fifty students.

THE SMALL HOLDINGS ACT.

If anybody speaks with authority on agriculture and small holdings, it is Lord Strachie, who was for some years in charge of that department of the Government before Mr. Asquith handed it over to Mr. Runciman. Lord Strachie's speech in mail week therefore, deserves attention; and his statement may be accepted as the bare truth, "that nobody knows what the law is under the Small Holdings Act, the late and present Law Officers of the Crown having given quite opposite opinions."

INEFFICIENCY OF PARLIAMENT.

This is but one instance out of many of the incompetence of Parliament to do its work. Englishmen have had a good deal to say about freedom of speech in the past, but there is one place where freedom of speech no longer exists and that is the House of Commons. The result is a muddle like that which Lord Strachie exposed on the Small Holdings Act; the National Insurance Act will furnish any number.

THE ADDRESSES—

Good choices were made for the customary motions of Addresses of Thanks to the Crown at the beginning of the Session. In the Lords, the Address was moved by Lord Sheffield, still better known, perhaps, as Lord Stanley of Alderley, whose name is honoured for his services to education on the London School Board and elsewhere. His seconder was Lord Furness, the head of the great Northern shipbuilding firm, who was created a peer after losing his seat on position in 1910.

—IN BOTH HOUSES.

In the Commons the motion was associated with two great Parliamentary names. Sir Harry Verney, moved, sits for the family seat in Bucks, and has been private secretary to several Cabinet Ministers. It was seconded by Mr. Gladstone, the member for Kilmarnock Boroughs of whom there is nothing particular to say except that he had a grandfather.

AT KEW GARDENS.

Everybody was naturally anxious to get a breath of fresh air during last summer's heat wave, but the figures of attendance at Kew Gardens are indeed remarkable. The total number of visitors during the past year was well over three and a-half millions. The improvements in communication with the western suburbs are, no doubt, responsible for this influx, and have turned Kew, which was out of the world twenty years ago, into one of the lungs of London.

A PUBLISHER'S ILLNESS.

Many authors will regret to hear of the dangerous illness of Mr. John Murray, who has been called the Archbishop of Canterbury of the publishing trade. Since Mr. Murray succeeded his father he has thoroughly maintained the reputation of his firm for publishing sound if not very exciting literature. It will be remembered that he came prominently before the public some years ago in connection with the "Times" libel case, which was based on the publication of the "Letters of Queen Victoria."

IN THE LUXEMBOURG.

M. Stephen Pichon, whose speech in the French Senate was the event of the week in Paris, in mail week, entered public life nearly twenty years ago as a member of the Paris City Council. Two years later he became a Deputy for the Seine Department, and after some years' experience on the bureau which in the French Chamber discharges the duties of the Speaker's office in England, became French Minister first in Brazil and then in China. There he helped to draw up the Boxer settlement, and was rewarded for his services by the Tunis Residency. He stayed at Tunis till 1903, when he came to the Quai d'Orsay. Apart from Morocco and arbitration treaties, he helped to negotiate the Mediterranean and North Sea Agreements.

A HOME RULE ARGUMENT—

A double-edged argument is used by the secretary of the Home Rule Council, when he denounces "the plan which the Unionists adopt, of assuming that members of Parliament represent all the electors in their constituencies." He tries to make out that there is a majority in favour of Home Rule in Ulster earlier in his letter to the papers.

—AND AN ANALOGY.

But one may remind him that the argument is frequently heard from Ministerial lips. The last election returned them to office, therefore it justified their policy, past, present, and future ; so at least we were told the other day. But they are in a minority in the House of Commons and in the country, and they have been a minority Administration for the last two years.

A ROYAL INCOGNITO.

The King has as yet had no occasion for the use of an incognito title, as all his Majesty's journeys have hitherto been in the nature of State progresses, with all the pomp and circumstance that attend itinerant Royalty. It is possible, indeed, that the Sovereign may never be in need of a pseudonym, as, unlike his predecessor, he is not obliged for reasons of health to go abroad twice a year in a private capacity, so to speak, dropping, as far as possible, the outward signs of Kingship. Long will the genial "Duke of Lancaster" be missed at Biarritz and Marienbad, where the adoption of the title permitted of less formality in the ordinary social intercourse between the British Sovereign and those whom he met. Nearly every member of the Royal family adopts a pseudonym when travelling otherwise than on State occasions. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught chose the incognito title of Earl and Countess of Sussex, when they made their Continental journeys, and Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and the Duke of Argyll travel as Lord and Lady Sandridge, this being one of the Argyll minor titles.

A RUSSIAN PRINCE.

It is curious to think that Prince Yourievsky, whose name is now mentioned as a young man of fashion in Riviera society, is in a roundabout way a sort of brother-in-law of Queen Alexandra, and a sort of uncle-in-law of King George, though he is only about forty. The fact is that the Tsar Alexander II., father-in-law of the Tzarina Marie, sister of Queen Alexandra, married morganatically late in life Princess Ekaterina Dolgorouky, a handsome young woman of noble birth, whom he created Princess Yourievsky in her own right. This is their son. When Tsar Alexander II. came to the throne, he banished his morganatic stepmother and her children, and they came to Paris, where she lives in a fine house in the Avenue Kleber.

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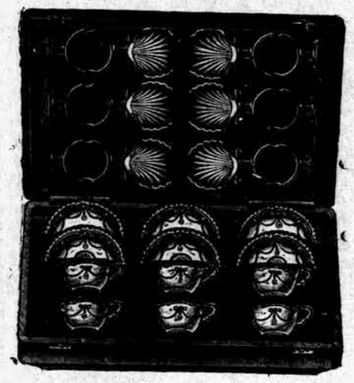
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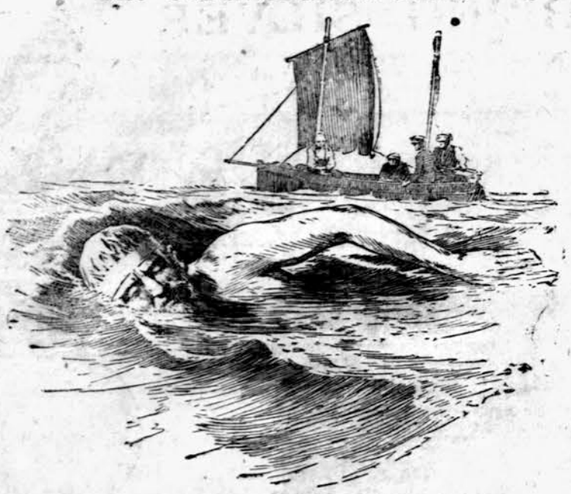

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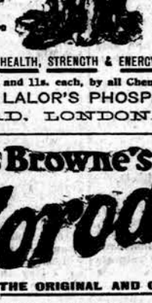

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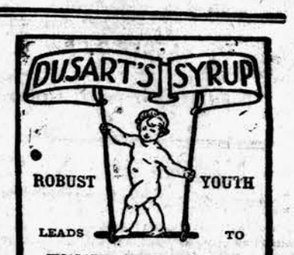

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